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BRANCH BANKS ASKED IN LATIN-AMERICA FOR U.S. TRADE EXTENSION

Appeal Made First by Shoe and Leather Association for Favorable Exchange Rates and Good Credit Reports

NATIONAL AID GIVEN

New Monetary Commission's Bill Provides for Forming Chain and Foreign Business Is Expected to Make Gain

Approval of the projected establishment of branch offices of American national banks in Latin-American countries for the extension of New England business has been voiced by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston in a letter just sent by a representative of Col.

William A. Gaston to Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

This communication comes in response to an appeal sent out by the shoe and leather association urging the bankers and investors of Boston and New England to take immediate steps either of their own initiative, or in cooperation with bankers and investors of other parts of the country, to establish a bank, or chain of banks, in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Chile and such other Latin-American countries as may be ready for such enterprise to the end that American manufacturers, and those of New England in particular, may obtain favorable rates of exchange, authoritative credit reports, etc.

Colonel Gaston's representative says in his reply:

"You are doubtless aware of the attitude the government has taken in the past in regard to national banks owning any interests in what might be construed as branch banks. The National City Bank of New York, for some years been interesting itself in South American banks and we have been keeping ourselves closely informed as to their movements in this respect. The work at present has not progressed more than the preliminary stages as the attitude of the treasury department is somewhat uncertain as to the extent to which we can invest in such enterprises. We agree absolutely with your association in the desirability of establishing some such connections and beg to assure you that if we can procure favorable government action the time will not be long before it will be unnecessary to transact business through London."

Among other replies received by Mr. Anderson is one from D. J. Wing, president of the First National Bank of Boston, who says in part:

"In the new monetary commission's bill, now before Congress, provision is made for allowing national banks to establish some branches outside of the country, and no doubt this provision would be availed of by some of us in endeavoring to extend our foreign business."

Mr. Anderson says the leading bank officials and financiers of this section are interested in the resolutions adopted by the directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

These resolutions have been given wide circulation and some interesting letters have been received by the association in connection therewith, he says.

STRIKERS WARNED NOT TO BREAK LAW

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Alderman Albert L. Bartlett informed Lewis Nelson, the organizer of the I. W. W., at a conference Thursday evening that as long as the strikers at the morocco factory of Lennox & Briggs obey the laws they will not be disturbed, but that any infractions will be prosecuted by the police.

As a result of an outbreak Thursday five men were arrested. An employee claimed that he was assaulted by one of the pickets.

Clean news, clean and honest advertising, constructive editorial expression, helpful features and information. These are the bases of clean journalism and the Monitor. Surely you can send your copy of such a news messenger where it will prove a welcome visitor.

SINKING OF ITALIAN CRUISER INDICATED BY WRECKAGE SEEN

(By the United Press)

CONSTANTINOPLE — Wreckage was washed ashore at the entrance to the Dardanelles lead to the belief today that the Italian cruiser Varese, one of the ships engaged in the bombardment of the forts last week, had gone down after the battle. It was reported that the Varese was badly damaged in the bombardment and that she subsequently sank.

NEW YORK—Turkey having replied in a manner considered unsatisfactory to the Russian note protesting against the closing of the Dardanelles, the Russian government has decided at once to send a second and more energetic note to be taken up. Many of the members of the cabinet are in favor of appointing American advisers.

BUFORD TO GET AMERICANS FROM MEXICAN COAST

WASHINGTON—The army transport Buford will leave San Francisco next Sunday for ports on the west coast of Mexico for the purpose of taking aboard Americans who are cut off from communication with the outside world and Americans at the mercy of rebels.

GERMAN COMMISSION IS HERE FROM MUNICH



Reading from left to right, front row, Gen. Hofrat Dr. Wilhelm von Borscht, Prof. E. F. Miller of Technology; Reichsrat Dr. Ing. Oskar von Miller, Dr. Count von Podewils-Duritz, and Geh. Rat. Prof. Dr. W. von Dyck; back row, Herr Ph. Gelinus, Dr. Franz Fuchs, Herr Alex. Shirmann, Herr Ingenieur Kurt Troutwein, Dr. Colin Ross, and R. R. Heuter of Technology.

Inventions in All Arts Are to Be Represented by the Originals or Models in Institution When Complete

VISITORS PLEASED

Engineering achievements in America are to be represented by models or, when possible, by the original from the inception to the latest production in the new \$3,000,000 building of the German Museum of Masterworks of Natural Science and Technology in Munich as the result of the visit to this country of the special commission from the museum headed by Reichsrat Dr. Ing. Oskar von Miller, member of the House of Lords of Bavaria, president of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure and director of the museum.

Dr. Miller said that the delegation was in this country solely in the interests of research and art. He found many features of note in the museum in this city. The room afforded to the exhibits impressed him, and he said that they could be seen to much better advantage than otherwise.

In describing the German museum, he said that every industry is taken from the start, and when the original invention is not procurable a model is constructed. The incandescent lamp, the steam engine, all sorts of motors, telegraphy, telephony, printing, photography, clocks, textile machinery, agricultural implements, and others are reproduced from the very first to the latest stages.

But, Dr. Miller said, there are as yet no American subjects and it is especially for the object of obtaining some of the

THIBETANS FIGHT CHINESE AND AIM AT INDEPENDENCE

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—The slaying of Chinese throughout Thibet was reported today following the promulgation of "Thibetan declaration of independence." President Yuan is sending troops to Thibet.

NEW YORK—Dr. W. Yen Wei-Ching, who was educated at the University of Virginia and was second secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington under Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, has been appointed vice-president of the Chinese foreign board, according to Peking message to the New York Herald.

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has been invited to lunch today with the members of the cabinet and is also to pay a visit to President Yuan Shi Kai.

The question of the appointment of foreign advisers to the government is being taken up. Many of the members of the cabinet are in favor of appointing American advisers.

HOUSE RECONSIDERS ITS ACTION AND VOTES FOR REFERENDUM BILL

Limited Form of This Method of Legislation Is Embraced in Measure Subject of Debate

AMENDMENT ASKED

One Representative Insists That Not More Than Five Measures Shall Go Before People in One Year

Substitution for an adverse report was voted, 87 to 48, in the House today on the limited referendum bill which allows legislators to submit measures to the voters of the state.

An adverse report was made on the bill by the committee on constitutional amendments and the House accepted the report yesterday. On motion of Representative O'Hearn of North Adams this action was reconsidered today by a vote of 62 to 55.

Representative O'Hearn said that the bill sought to restore to the people a right which they had prior to 1894 when a divided supreme court decided that the Legislature lacked authority to refer specific acts to the voters as a whole.

It was explained that the Legislature repeatedly enacts laws affecting a community of the state with a referendum to the voters of that community. Representative O'Hearn and Representative Meany, who followed him, asked why the referendum should not be extended to the state as a whole.

Representative Underhill of Somerville spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that his experience had been that legislators give little thought to matters which a referendum is attached, because the responsibility for the measure eventually falls upon the people who accept it. He was apprehensive lest important measures with referendum attached should be passed by the Legislature with little thought if the bill under consideration became law.

He said he was willing to vote for the bill if the number of measures which might be referred to the people was limited. He offered an amendment placing the limit at five measures for any legislative year.

Interest at the State House in doing

of the few it is readily seen that with respect to the man, administration, direction, guidance and care are carefully blended in the management. The modern management of large industrial units, on the other hand, has in a large measure failed to concern itself, either through misguided judgment or a narrow selfishness, with two very important factors of successful management, namely, the guidance and care of the individual employee.

"Out of this neglect on the part of the management to fulfill all of its duties grew discontent in the mind of the employee, and out of this discontent, unionism; unionism as the employee's means of meeting the neglect of the management and the abuse of power where might makes right. This unionism has, in turn, become an evil as great as that which it sought to combat, reversing the abuse by applying the same spirit of tyranny.

"I can agree that what might be termed reasonable unionism can present many good reasons for its being, but believe that these reasons are all based on a wrong premise. I am not in sympathy with unionism because it implies, and is built upon, an economic error. It implies that there is a difference between the best interests of the employer and the employee.

"Granting that this joint interest of employer and employee is an established fact, then it is obvious that for a large establishment we require such a system of management as will be able to equitably apportion the 'dividend'; for it is in this that we find the key to all the forces that conserve the interests and success of the establishment.

The vote was 17 to 14, with four pairs.

Senator Mulligan of Natick, who offered the bill, declared that if there was to be such a tax it should be assessed by the commonwealth upon its own citizens for the support of its own institutions, and that the Legislature should vote the revenue into the national treasury.

The committee on federal relations reported a resolve that the Governor and council appoint a commission of five to report to the General Court on or before Jan. 10, 1914, a plan to celebrate the anniversary of the treaty of Ghent, closing the last war with England.

The bill permitting voters enrolled as

members of the Democratic Progressive party to vote at the primaries Tuesday was given its final reading in the House and sent to the Senate.

GOVERNOR FOSS' BILL REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

Governor Foss' railroad merger plan, providing for dissolution of the Boston Holding Company, consolidation of the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroads, electrification in the metropolitan district and a tunnel between the North and South stations, as today taken from its regular place on the calendar of the House and after long debate, referred to the committee on railroads and the committee on metropolitan affairs, sitting jointly.

EXPERT MANAGEMENT CALLED CAPITAL AND LABOR'S PACIFICATOR

John C. Schumaker Tells Master Mechanics That It Is Only Thing That Will Establish Equity

AMENDMENT ASKED

Economic Benefit Comes to All Concerned From the Larger Industrial Units, It Is Contended

Defending monopolies and calling unionism an economic error, John S. Schumaker, mechanical superintendent of the S. D. Warren Company, Cumberland Mills, Me., told the meeting of the Master Mechanics Association of America in Mechanics building today expert management is the only way to attain equity between capital and labor. The subject of his talk was "The Attitude of Employee and Employer Toward Scientific Management."

"Economic benefit, both to the man, the management and the people, has developed the large industrial unit, and obviously, therefore, a solution should not be sought in the return to small industrial units," he said. "The large industrial unit has given to the man better working conditions and stability of employment. To the management it gives stability of business and the possibilities of a more definite profit. To the people it gives a larger purchasing power.

"It may be true that the manager with no more broadly defined policy than to obtain the financial benefits of consolidation started the development of the large industrial unit, but it is also true that the large industrial unit developed the modern complex system of management.

"In the case of the direct employment of the few it is readily seen that with respect to the man, administration, direction, guidance and care are carefully blended in the management. The modern management of large industrial units, on the other hand, has in a large measure failed to concern itself, either through misguided judgment or a narrow selfishness, with two very important factors of successful management, namely, the guidance and care of the individual employee.

"Out of this neglect on the part of the management to fulfill all of its duties grew discontent in the mind of the employee, and out of this discontent, unionism; unionism as the employee's means of meeting the neglect of the management and the abuse of power where might makes right. This unionism has, in turn, become an evil as great as that which it sought to combat, reversing the abuse by applying the same spirit of tyranny.

"I can agree that what might be termed reasonable unionism can present many good reasons for its being, but believe that these reasons are all based on a wrong premise. I am not in sympathy with unionism because it implies, and is built upon, an economic error. It implies that there is a difference between the best interests of the employer and the employee.

"Granting that this joint interest of employer and employee is an established fact, then it is obvious that for a large establishment we require such a system of management as will be able to equitably apportion the 'dividend'; for it is in this that we find the key to all the forces that conserve the interests and success of the establishment.

The vote was 17 to 14, with four pairs.

Scientific management in its fullest sense is the remedy to apply to the most vital phase of this problem, namely, the relations between employer and employee in large industrial units."

Edward A. Cehling, president of the Uehling Instrument Company of Pasco, N. J., spoke on "Steam Boiler Efficiency."

Raymond L. Foster, chief engineer of the Fitchburg Yarn Company will speak on "Steam Plant Efficiency in Textile Mills" late today.

ALAMEDA GOES THROUGH A DOCK; SINKS A STEAMER

SEATTLE, Wash.—It is believed no one perished last night when the steamer Telegraph was sunk and the Coleman dock was wrecked by the big steamer Alameda.

Mrs. George Lynch, Mrs. J. W. Page and Miss Emma Anderson were hurt, none fatally. All were in the waiting room on the dock.

While the Alameda was being towed to her pier, the captain signalled for the engines to slow down. Through a mis- understanding the engineer started her full speed. Before the captain could stop her the big boat plowed through the dock and struck the Telegraph, sinking her. There was a crowd on the dock when the Alameda approached, but her whistles warned most of the people away before she struck.

STRIKE CANCELS OLYMPIC SAILING AT PORTSMOUTH

(By the United Press)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Definitely abandoning hope of making the giant liner Olympic, sister ship of the Titanic, ready for sea, the White Star line today ordered the greatest vessel afloat back to Southampton, to discharge her passengers.

The mail carried by the Olympic was ordered held at Queenstown to be picked up by the Cunarder Lusitania tomorrow.

Following two days of futile attempts to reconcile the firemen and deckhands of the Olympic to take the vessel out, it became apparent today that the voyage could not be undertaken. The passengers booked on the Olympic will be transferred to other vessels.

Fifty deck hands, all of the deck crew of the big liner, yesterday walked off the ship off Ryde, Isle of Wight, flatly refusing to work with non-union firemen who were put aboard to take the places of the stokers who refused to sail because they maintained the collapsible lifeboats on the Olympic were unsatisfactory.

The White Star line called upon the police of Portsmouth and a squad of officers was sent out to the tug. The deckhands were placed under arrest on a charge of mutiny and the tug was ordered back to Portsmouth wharves.

MR. TAFT TO RETURN TO BAY STATE BEFORE MR. ROOSEVELT GOES

Both Candidates to Take Personal Charge of Their Campaigns on Eve of the Primaries

CALL THIS PIVOTAL

Results Here Will Have, They Believe, an Important Influence on Other Parts of the Country

President Taft is to return to Massachusetts on Monday to lead his campaigners against the forces of Mr. Roosevelt, who entered the state today for a four days tour. With the presidential primaries on Tuesday Mr. Taft has decided to make speeches in Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Haverhill, Brockton and Fall River.

Massachusetts will be the center of the Republican presidential campaign until after the primaries as both candidates use every honorable means to carry this state, believing that the result here will have an important bearing on the Republican situation throughout the country.

Close on the heels of President Taft's appearance in Boston last night comes Mr. Roosevelt and when the news that the President would return reached the Roosevelt and Progressive headquarters today there were hurried conferences to prepare for a speechmaking contest they had not expected.

With the coming of the Republican

(Continued on page eight, column five)

POWER EXHIBIT IN TEXTILE SHOW ATTRACTS MANY

Exhibits in the power show department of the textile exposition in Mechanics building, which closes tomorrow, have attracted the attention of thousands of visitors. There are on display in this department the most modern types of boilers, engines, turbines, generators, motors, pumps, air compressors, lubricating systems, transmissions, indicating and recording instruments of tests.

This noon the meeting of the Master Mechanics Association will convene, and be presided over by Jarvis Smethurst, president of the organization. This session will be to present educational papers. The Saturday session will consist of a noon-day luncheon at 12:30. The public is invited to the meeting of the association. Addresses by prominent men of the profession will be given.

LIFEBOAT DRILL GIVEN IN HARBOR BY LACONIA CREW

Lifeboat drill was ordered by Capt. W. R. D. Irvine of the Cunard liner Laconia today when the men were called to their stations and the entire crew, numbering about 300 men gathered about the lifeboats.

The Laconia was held fast about 20 feet from her berth by cables to the Cunard and Leyland line wharves. After a number of exercises the boats were lowered into the water, 16 in all, and the men gave an exhibition of rowing.

AVIATOR CROSSES CHANNEL AGAIN WITH

Leading Events in Athletic World :: Fencing Finals Tonight

AMERICA WILL HAVE A WONDERFUL LOT OF OLYMPIC ATHLETES

One Thousand Meter Walk Appears to Be Only Athletic Event Not Having Point Winners

STRONG IN RUNNERS

Never before has so much activity been witnessed in athletic circles as at the present moment. Interest in the coming Olympic games runs high, and from every section of the country are heard reports of big squads in training. There is no doubt that the tryouts will see gathered east and west, north and south, the largest and best fields of champions ever brought together.

Ralph Craig is unquestionably the fastest sprinter who will take the mark in the 100 and 200 metre trials. He has covered 100 yards repeatedly in 9.45s, and he is the joint holder of the furthest world's record of 21.15s.; if he is in form he should win both races. Gwynn Henry, A. T. Meyer, James Rosenberger and L. C. Cary are other strong candidates.

I. N. Davenport of Chicago University will carry public favor in the 400-metre run, but he will have formidable opposition. G. Reed, Carl Lindberg, J. Rosenberger, D. B. Young, H. H. Gissing, E. G. McArthur and C. D. Reidpath have all beaten 50s. for the quarter.

At 800 meters J. P. Jones is liked most, by competent judges, though they concede chances to M. W. Sheppard. It will not do, however, to overlook I. N. Davenport, L. Bernon and H. H. Gissing.

Jones is again the logical choice for the 1500-meter run, holding as he does the world's one-mile record of 4m. 15.2s. His nearest rivals are M. W. Sheppard, A. R. Kiviat, P. J. Taylor, O. Hedlund and E. Hanavan.

In the 5000-meter event G. V. Bonhag looks to be a sure winner, though there are some who think Jones will drive him hard if he starts, which is possible though not probable. They claim Jones to be the greatest all-round runner of the day, and certainly his cross-country performances prove that he has no distance limit. It is likely, however, that he will specialize in the 800 and 1500-meter races. Close to Bonhag are Louis Scott, Tel Berna, P. J. Taylor, J. Sullivan and P. R. Withington. And these same men are booked to start in the 10,000-meter run, with the addition of Lewis Tewanina.

The marathon is causing a good deal of speculation. M. J. Ryan has risen to the rank of favorite. Those who are expected to give him most trouble are Harry Smith, Tewanina, L. Pillivant, J. Forshaw, C. De Mar, A. Sockalexis, J. Reynolds, Sydney Hatch, W. H. Hackett and H. Jenison.

The 800-meter cross country run will find on the mark among others W. Kramer, Louis Scott, H. Hellawell, J. Daly, F. Bellars, T. Berna, Collins and Tewanina and records are too conflicting to predict with any degree of assurance who will land in the awards.

For the relay races at 400 and 1600 meters, the successful men in the sprints and middle distances will be picked, the names of the candidates are given above.

It was feared not long ago that our hurdlers would not be as fine a lot as usual, but recent events have shown the contrary. Forrest Smithson is again flying timber in his most perfect style. A. B. Shaw has also returned to form, and there are other men of championship caliber in J. J. Eller, E. Beeson, W. E. Edwards and J. C. Case.

The 8000-meter cross country run will find on the mark among others W. Kramer, Louis Scott, H. Hellawell, J. Daly, F. Bellars, T. Berna, Collins and Tewanina and records are too conflicting to predict with any degree of assurance who will land in the awards.

The pole vaulters will be a classy lot. Dray the former holder, is out for the team, and so are L. Scott, the present recordist; T. E. Cooke, Harry Babcock, E. Coyle S. Bellah F. D. Murphy and G. B. Duke, good, one and all, for well over 12 feet.

In the weights the 16-pound shotput will have Ralph Rose, the greatest man at this game ever developed, and as understudies to him, Pat Macdonald, R. L. Beattie, Lee Talbot, G. Philbrook, Whiting and J. J. Horner, practically unbeatable combination.

For the 16-pound hammer throw Matt McGrath stands out as our reliance. Simon Gillis, Carl Shattuck, L. Tallott and Ryan, who will meet him in the try-outs are hardly in his class, though above the average.

With the discus, Leslie Byrd, A. Mucks and Martin Sheridan are the leaders,

while with the lance like javelin O. Snedigars has the standard distance to his credit.

B. Brood follows closely, and then comes Platt Adams, Martin Sheridan and Ralph Rose.

The 10,000-meter walk is giving the authorities something to worry over. F. H. Kaiser appears to be our best, but he is not likely to score in Sweden.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Boston Nationals have asked for waivers on 14 players.

Hall appears to be in splendid form and should help the Red Sox to more victories.

Now for the Giants. Two out of three from Brooklyn is much better than last year's showing.

Bender has been heard from at last and he won his first game after pitching 13 full innings.

One more for Perdue. That makes it four straight, and may he make it five by next Tuesday.

Yerkes of the Red Sox was the first big league player to make five hits in one game this year.

Lewis is playing a fine game for Boston this spring. He is covering lots of ground in the field and batting finely.

Manager Davis has at last become an active player on the Cleveland team. He is first fielder yesterday, but showed lack of practice.

The Chicago Nationals have secured J. F. Maroney, a left-handed pitcher, who was unconditionally released by the De- troit club this spring.

Manager Mack will greatly miss his star pitcher, John Coombs. It is to be hoped that he will be back in the game again by the last of next month.

Now for the Athletics. Boston will have to show better form against the world's champions than that of the New York and Washington series if they are going to win a majority of the games.

Silk O'Loughlin, the famous American league umpire, believes that a committee should go over the rules and simplify them. He thinks the rules are all right, but that they could be made much plainer.

Teams desiring to enter the Municipal Athletic Association league should send word to the offices of the association at 6 Beacon street at once. All Boston boys are eligible, including individuals not attached to organized nines.

Flaherty, the Boston National utility player and pitcher last year, says that Martin, shortstop of the Rochester team, is one of the best looking young players he has seen this spring. The New York Highlanders have just bought him.

The Boston Nationals are drawing bigger crowds this year than last is evidenced by the statement that in the first two games with Philadelphia in Boston this spring, the visitors received more money than for all their games in the Hub in 1911.

WORCESTER DROPS TWO

WORCESTER—Captain Berkett of the Worcester team released Pitcher Donald Proctor, who came here from Philadelphia, and Catcher F. C. Ensign, who came from Pittsfield, Thursday.

est marks, but they have lacked consistency.

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HARVARD BEATS MAINE BY SOME HARD BATTING

Crimson Finds Visiting Pitchers Easily While Their Own Boxmen Allow but One Safe Drive

That the Harvard varsity baseball team will be a heavy hitting aggregation this year is the opinion of the undergraduates today following the batting done by the Crimson players in their game with University of Maine on Soldier's field Thursday afternoon, when they defeated the visitors 11 to 1.

The home players secured no less than 10 safe hits, while Felton, Hardy and Bartholomew held the visiting batsmen to one. Cleaves being the player to secure that. The fielding of both teams was below varsity standard, the home players making no less than five errors to six for the visitors.

Despite six bases on balls by Felton in six innings, the visitors could not locate his good ones. Felton struck out only three men and held his rivals hitless.

Stobi and Jones of Maine lacked speed and seldom got their curves to breaking well, but their good control allowed only three men to walk. Gillman's two misplays in the outfield, both times allowing the ball to get by him, could easily have been prevented.

Reynolds was again at shortstop for Harvard in place of Desha, but his record of two errors out of five chances is likely to send him to the outfield again and give the veteran Hawaiian his old place.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E. Harvard 1 5 0 3 0 2 0 0 11 10 5 Maine 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 6 Batteries, Felton, Hardy, Bartholomew and Abbott. Umpire, O'Reilly.

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INTRODUCE NEW BALL GAME HERE

At the High School of Commerce, Dr. Schmid of Germany, a German exchange teacher this year, and Mr. Smith, who was a German exchange teacher in Germany a year ago, are introducing the game of "Schlag" ball. For over a week the teachers have been working on the plan and Dr. Thomas F. Harrington, physical director, and Head Master James E. Downey are in favor of it.

Candidates for the teams were called out on the Fenway grounds, Thursday afternoon. Ten boys play on each side and it is played in an arena of 25 by 75 yards. The game is similar to the present handball game and according to the teachers introducing it is a good one for boys to take up.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E. Harvard 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 7 11 2 Maine 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 6 11 3 Batteries, Scott, Brown and Burdett. Foster, Purdy, Wilson and Nagle. Umpire, Bedford.

YALE NINE WINS FROM NEW HAVEN

BOSTON'S HIGH SCHOOLS ARE TO HOLD THEIR FOURTH ANNUAL OUTDOOR TRACK AND FIELD MEET AT WOOD ISLAND PARK, EAST BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1. THE SCHOOL CHAMPIONSHIP WILL BE DECIDED BY ADDING THE NUMBER OF POINTS WON BY EACH SCHOOL IN THE SENIOR, INTERMEDIATE AND JUNIOR DIVISIONS. FIRST PLACES WILL COUNT 5 POINTS; SECOND, 3; THIRD, 2, AND FOURTH, 1. THE SAME METHOD OF SCORING POINTS IN THE RELAY RACES AS WAS FOLLOWED AT THE REGIONAL INDOOR MEET LAST MARCH WILL BE FOLLOWED.

THE TEACHER MANAGERS WILL MEET MONDAY, MAY 27, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING ENTRIES AND MAKING DRAWINGS. NO ENTRANCE FEE IS REQUIRED. EACH CONTESTANT MAY ENTER ONE RUNNING EVENT (DASH AND HURDLES ARE RUNNING EVENTS) AND ONE FIELD EVENT ONLY, RELAY EXCEPTED.

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PACIFIC HIGHWAY IN NORTHWEST IS MADE CONTINUOUS AVENUE

Bridges Over Streams Have Been Built, Hills Reduced and General Improvement Made in Surfaces

WORK TO CONTINUE

OLYMPIA, Wash.—During the past few months much work has been done on the Pacific highway, which extends from the Canadian boundary at Blaine to the Columbia river at Vancouver, and it is possible now for teams and automobiles to travel over a road which, in many places, is the equal of any in the state.

Clark county has given but little attention to the Pacific highway proper, but records in the office of State Highway Commissioner W. J. Roberts show that Clark county, in cooperation with Cowlitz county, has constructed over the Lewis river a bridge which forms a connecting link between the two counties.

Under state aid, in Lewis county, about three miles of hard-surface work has been done on the highway, while in Thurston county, in addition to grading, graveling and improving several miles of the highway, a new bridge has been built across the Nisqually river on the line between Thurston and Pierce counties.

On the Tacoma-Seattle section of the highway, Pierce and King counties have built about 45 miles of good road, about 11 miles of which have not yet been hard-surfaced. Upon the completion of this, the work of improving streets leading out of the towns along the route will be started.

Along the highway north from Seattle, King county has done some hard-surface work, which is reported in fair condition. Snohomish county is perfecting plans to improve the road leading from the King county line to Everett, portions of which have been graded and gravelled, and other improvements are under way.

North of Everett, comparatively little improvement has been made, although the contract for a new bridge across the Skagit river has been let. On completion of this structure, located at Mt. Vernon, every large stream between the Columbia river and the international boundary line will be crossed by a substantial bridge.

Between Skagit and Whatcom counties the work around Chuckanut mountain has been completed. This furnishes a good road from Bellingham south to the Skagit county line. North from Bellingham is a stretch of road, one of the best in the state.

The route of the Pacific highway was outlined by the Legislature. It extends from Blaine, by way of Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia and Chehalis to Vancouver. At suitable points along the highway, sign posts have been placed, so there is no danger of the tourist going astray.

NATURAL HISTORY CLUBS IN SESSION

About 30 natural history societies in New England comprising the New England Federation of Natural History Societies, are holding their annual business meeting and exhibition today and tomorrow in the Boston Society of Natural History building, Boylston and Berkeley streets.

The exhibitions are of specimens and methods. The Massachusetts fish and game commission shows some of the results of its survey of the ponds in the state. There are exhibits also from Fall River, Providence and elsewhere.

This evening there will be a "round table" at which different delegates will describe the work of their societies. The women of the Barton Society will hold an informal reception. Tomorrow will be devoted to business reports, election of officers, the council meeting and the selection of summer meeting place.

FALL RIVER LIGHT COMPANY TO SELL

FALL RIVER, Mass.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Fall River Electric Light Company Thursday afternoon, by a unanimous vote of 6026, shares it was voted to sell the company's power house in this city to the Southern Massachusetts Power Company, and to authorize a long term power contract with that company.

The Southern Massachusetts Power Company is a new corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000, and proposes to supply power for the lighting companies and mills of Fall River and New Bedford from the station here.

TURN VEREINS TO MEET IN MALDEN

Preparations have been made for entertainment of the 75 delegates and guests to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Turn Verein, which will be held Saturday and Sunday at Turn hall, Forest street, Malden, it being the first time in 18 years that such convention has been held here.

There will be Turn Vereins represented from Boston, Manchester, N. H., Lawrence, Clinton, Springfield, Fitchburg, Holyoke, Webster, Malden, Providence, Easthampton, Pittsfield and Adams.

TYPICAL HIGHWAY OF THE NORTHWEST



(Photo copyright by Leonard Frank, Alberni, B. C.)

Malahat drive on Vancouver Island, British Columbia

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented to day deal with the proposal to adopt the parcels post system.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION — The fear that a parcels post will work to the detriment of the country merchant is a fallacy pure and simple. It will, on the other hand, materially promote his prosperity. It is entirely unreasonable to hold that an agency that makes for the welfare of the myriad rural customers of the merchant is not going also to aid the merchant himself. It has been shown in other countries that a parcels post, such as is proposed to be introduced into this country, increases the purchasing power of the farmer, making him a freer spender and multiplying his needs. As a matter of fact, a parcels post is second only to rural free delivery and good roads as an upholder of prosperity in the country. That being the case, the merchant should welcome, not oppose it.

WASHINGTON HERALD—One of the chief advantages of the parcels post is that it is available wherever the postal routes reach, and when established will cover territory 10 times as large as that embraced by the express companies.

The merchandise of the parcels is treated as other mail matter, the prepayment of charges being by means of stamps attached to the packet, and the transportation and delivery is effected in the same way as letters, newspapers, or other mail.

NEW YORK PRESS—If the parcels post were established the general revenues of the department would so increase that the thing then to do, in order to make second-class matter pay its equitable share, would not be to raise the second-class rate but to lower the first-class rate and other rates as well as the fourth class. The reduction in the latter case would make equalization possible by cutting the charges instead of by putting them up.

MEMPHIS NEWS SCIMITAR—The parcels post will make for some reduction in the cost of living and the savings will find new avenues of employment.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—In South Africa the parcels post has become not only a reality, but according to consular reports, has proven a decided benefit to the agricultural section. Both the producer and consumer of farm products have as set forth in these reports, been joint beneficiaries of the new system of postal delivery.

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MR. TAFT AND PREMIER BORDEN PHONE TALKS TO NATION'S EDITORS

NEW YORK—Newspaper men from all over the country on Thursday night attended the annual dinner of the Associated Press and the American Newspaper Publishers Association in the Waldorf-Astoria and at the same time listened to a speech which President Taft made to them while he was in Boston. Long-distance wires of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company conveyed the President's word to each guest by special receiving instruments. Premier Borden of Canada also addressed the guests by long distance telephone from Hot Springs, Va. Interspersed with these addresses were songs over the telephone wires from Al Jolson at the Winter Garden and others.

The banquet hall was handsomely decorated with draped flags and great masses of flowers and foliage. At the tables were seated over 700 guests, those at the table of honor including President Frank B. Noyes and the other directors and officers of the Associated Press; President Bruce Haldeman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; President Firthy of the College of the City of New York; Augustus Thomas, the playwright; Talcott Williams, head of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, and Dr. Alexander Graham Bell and other guests of note.

Congressman Victor Murdoch, editor of the Wichita Eagle, was toastmaster.

President Taft, speaking from Boston, said among other things:

"I have been detained in Boston by an exigency which I shall be glad to explain to you confidentially. I shall not weight my message to you with an expression of my respect for the concentrated power in this country that you gentlemen represent. The safety of the country lies in the fact that you neutralize each other, and in the growing conviction of the country that the truth is not in you but that it lies between you."

Thomas A. Edison was one speaker. He was introduced as "The First American."

COTTON MAKERS NAME MEN FOR OFFICIALS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Edwin F. Greene, treasurer of the Pacific mills in Lawrence, was elected Thursday for president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the second and last day of their annual convention in the Mechanics building.

Others elected were:

Vice-presidents, Frederick A. Flather, treasurer of the Boott mills in Lowell, and George P. Grant, Jr., treasurer of the Grant Yarn Company of Fitchburg. Three directors were elected, and the nominees are William M. Butler, president of the Hoosac Cotton mills of North Adams; Albert G. Duncan, treasurer of the Harmony Mills Company of Cohoes, N. Y., and William N. Kimball, superintendent of the Social and Nourse mills at Woonsocket, R. I.

MEDIATORS MEET ENGINE DRIVERS

NEW YORK—Railroad engineers' side of the strike conference in session here was taken up by Judge Knapp of the commerce court, and Labor Commissioner Neill today. The government mediators went into session with the engineers' committee after spending all of yesterday arguing with the railroad managers.

This afternoon the mediators expect to complete their conferences with the men and resume sessions with the railroad heads.

OREGON MAN FOR AMHERST
AMHERST, Mass.—K. L. Butterfield, president of Amherst College, announced on Thursday the appointment of Ralph W. Rees as assistant professor in pomology at the Agricultural College, as successor to A. J. Norman, resigned. Mr. Rees was reared on a western fruit farm and was graduated from Oregon Agricultural College in 1910. He had been employed in horticultural work in the Oregon college. He will begin his new work May 15.

B. U. JUNIORS START WEEK
The annual junior promenade tonight is the opening event of Boston University "junior week." The prom is to be given in the ballroom at Hotel Somerset, Back Bay. Having junior prom at a hotel is a departure from the old custom of having it at Horticultural hall. Music is to be furnished by Brown's orchestra.

JEWISH CHAPLAINS DISCUSSED
WASHINGTON—There was a lively session of the House military committee on Thursday at a hearing on the Sulzer bill providing that the number of chaplains in the army be increased by two. This was with the idea that at least one of these chaplains, if not both, should be of the Jewish faith.

LAW STUDENTS DINE
Fifty members of the Suffolk School of Law attended the sixth annual dinner of that organization, held at the Quincy house Thursday evening. Wilmot R. Evans, Jr., was toastmaster. The speakers were James H. Vahey, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, Joseph F. O'Connell, Joseph A. Parks and Dean Gleason L. Archer.

SILVER FOR DEPARTING SCHOOL HEAD



Part of service presented to Superintendent Brooks at dinner in his honor at the Somerset

CESTRIAN PASSES TITANIC WRECKAGE AND DOCKS LATE

Three days behind schedule, the Leyland liner Cestrian, Capt. Edward Thomas, arrived here today from Liverpool with 47 cabin passengers and a heavy freight. She tied up at the Clyde pier, East Boston.

On April 22 the Cestrian passed over the spot where the Titanic sank, and Captain Thomas said the sea was strewn with deck fittings, bedding, life preservers, and chairs. Wireless communication was established with the cable steamer Mackay-Bennett which she sighted the same day, and news of the loss of the Titanic was then given to those on the Cestrian. The wreckage extended from latitude 41°44 to 41°45 north and longitude 49°19 to 49°34 west, according to Captain Thomas.

Bostonians on board the Cestrian were: F. A. Bonsey, Miss Ruth Howell, J. MacNaughton and George Miller. Also on board were: Mrs. M. L. King and daughter of Cambridge, A. Tudeck of Brockton, Mr. and Mrs. William Saunders of Somerville and Miss E. A. Stevenson. Master Frank Cooke of London was the youngest passenger and he traveled alone from the English metropolis to Boston, where he will join an uncle. Included in the huge cargo of the liner were 45,932 bags of potatoes, the second biggest shipment ever imported at Boston, 9422 bags and 161 cases of onions, 150 barrels of almonds, 774 bales of wool and 2999 bales of cotton.

BOY SCOUTS WILL RAISE HOUSE ON NEW CAMPGROUND
Plans are well under way for the boy scout camp which the metropolitan park commission has given the Greater Boston council permission to maintain this summer in the southern spur of the Blue Hills reservation known as the Pierce device.

The first step in the actual preparation of the camp ground will be taken tomorrow when all the troops of scouts in Greater Boston are to participate in a "house-raising bee." The "house" built for use as the contractors' offices in front of the new Copley Plaza hotel and given to the council by Messrs. George A. Fuller & Co. is deposited in sections along the trail leading to the camp ground—as near as was accessible to the heavy wagons which drew it from Boston to the Blue Hills.

Tomorrow morning the scouts will carry the pieces down the trail to the plains near Ponkapog pond, where the building will be erected as a camp kitchen and storehouse.

This is the first opportunity the Boston boy scouts have had to see the camp ground which the park commissioners have allowed them to use this summer. It is about two miles from the Mattapan-Canton car line. The tents will be pitched in the open plain, surrounded on all sides by woods. Altogether this camp, convenient as it is to Boston, yet situated in the most secluded spot of 7000 acres of the wildest country in eastern Massachusetts should prove an unusual opportunity for the scouts of Boston and vicinity to put into practise the principles for which the scout movement stands.

HORACE JAMES PASSES AWAY

Horace James, for 42 years a selectman of Brookline, has passed away. Since 1867 Mr. James has been, except for three years, a selectman of Brookline. He leaves a son, William H. James of Haverhill, and three daughters, the Misses Louise and Florence and Mrs. James Miles of Concord. Mr. James has resided for many years at his home on Waverly road, Brookline. He has not been engaged in active business for some time.

VASSAR COLLEGE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Officers of the Students' Association at Vassar College for next year have been elected as follows: President, Victoria Searle of Philadelphia, Pa.; vice-president, Elizabeth Baldwin of East Orange, N. J.; treasurer, Mary Catlin of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and secretary, Dorothy Hyman of Chicago, Ill.

Evelyn Noble, 1913, of Yonkers, N. Y., has been chosen chairman of the Maids Club House, and Althea Edwin of Oak Park, Ill., chairman of the census bureau.

The senior social will take place on May 31, near the beginning of senior vacation.

GAS PLANTS ARE TAKEN OVER
PORTERVILLE, Cal.—Charles S. Forney, representing the Southern California investors who have taken over the gas plants in Porterville and surrounding cities, has assumed charge of the Home Gas Company's plant.

MR. BROOKS RECEIVES SILVER SERVICE AT DINNER IN HIS HONOR

Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of Boston's schools, who is to retire April 30 to accept the presidency of the University of Oklahoma, received a sterling silver tea service at the complimentary dinner tendered him Thursday evening at the Hotel Somerset. Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent, made the presentation.

In his response Mr. Brooks urged that high ideals be maintained and that all forces, whether in the schools or out, labor for this end.

The toastmaster was A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and the chairman Michael E. Fitzgerald, president of the Boston School Men's Club. Other speakers were Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education; the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, president of Boston College; J. Randolph Coolidge of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Elias H. Marston, master of the Wendell Phillips school; Councilor Thomas J. Kenny, formerly a member of the school committee; Miss Mary C. Mellyn, director of the substitutes of the Boston public schools; James J. Storrow, formerly chairman of the school committee; David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee; Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools.

At the head table there were also Henry Whittemore, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, Dr. David Snelden, President Lemuel H. Murlin, Dr. Thomas F. Leen, Joseph Lee, George E. Brock, Michael J. Corcoran, Jr., Robert Treat Paine, John F. Moors and Alfred W. Donovan.

The Boston High School Masters quartet, made up of Malcolm D. Barnes, Oscar Gallagher, Edward Rowse and Arthur B. Joy, sang and there were instrumental selections by the Boston Festival orchestra. James E. Downey, headmaster of the High School of Commerce, made the arrangements for the dinner.

MILL WORKERS GET MORE PAY

BALTIMORE—The mill hands of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company have received increases of 5 and 10 per cent in wages. The company is controlled by the International Cotton Mills Corporation of New York, and the order for the increases came from headquarters there to C. W. Wood, who is in charge of the local plants.

Between 2500 and 3000 employees will be benefited. The advances in pay were unexpected by the mill force and its announcement gave them much satisfaction.

The company operates four mills in the city and two in Baltimore county. Mr. Wood reports the mills well supplied with orders, with the indications that they will be kept running on full time for months to come.

AUTO FIRE ENGINE SAVES HOUSES

Fire at 22 and 32 Pope street in buildings owned by W. T. Carilli and Joseph Goldring respectively, was extinguished Thursday afternoon by the auto combination installed in the quarters of engine 11, East Boston, which arrived on the scene in less than a minute after the alarm was rung from box 657. The damage was about \$2600.

ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES HOME



Building at 28 Newbury street erected as memorial to Alexander Agassiz

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY URGED ON COUNCILS OF ROYAL ARCANUM

Development of the women's auxiliary in the councils of the Royal Arcanum in Massachusetts was urged in the discussion at the morning session of the annual convention of the grand council of this state at the American house today.

Promise of a new auxiliary was given by the Codman council of Dorchester. There are some auxiliaries in the western part of the state but the eastern section is not developed.

A prize flag was presented to Cambridge council, No. 2089, for the greatest net gain in membership for the last year, that council having initiated 71 members, a gain of 93.1 per cent.

The election this afternoon is expected to develop but one contest, that between Melville A. Arnold and Edward J. Bryon for vice-president. The other nominations are:

Grand regent, James F. Wise; orator, E. Edgar Searing; secretary, William L. Kelt; treasurer, Horace G. Williams; chaplain, Hugh Walker; guide, Frederick A. Goodwin; warden, Herbert A. Billings; sentry, F. E. Jones; trustees, C. E. Sturzene (chairman), J. W. Brittan and L. B. Wheaton; common finance, J. J. Hogan (chairman), E. W. Bailey and G. A. Richardson; common law, etc., J. E. McKenna (chairman), W. A. Putnam and W. N. Swain; common credentials, C. H. Mead (chairman), A. M. Berger and A. N. Noque; representative to supreme council, two years, E. E. Hobson and Robert Sweet; alternative representative to supreme council, two years, Richard Crosby and F. C. Perry.

The meeting Thursday was opened by Ernest E. Hobson, grand regent, and about 270 delegates were present.

The following committees had charge of the various departments: Distribution—Albert W. David of Lowell, Pitt Edwin Howes of South Boston and Joseph M. G. Fortier of Lowell, State of the order—Charles E. Stumcke of Dorchester, Alonzo G. Walsh of Lowell and David F. Dillon of Palmer. Council work—Joseph B. Robson of Newtonville, Ferdinand S. Read of New Bedford and Allison C. Ringer of Allston. Salaries—James T. Shattoe of Springfield, James D. Moore of Dorchester and Herman H. Wieting of Wollaston. Necrology—Henry Goodwin of Roxbury, Clarence W. Mason of North Easton and Harrison A. Hatch of Winchester. Assistant grand guides—George E. Hunt of Everett and Fred E. Jones of Lowell. Tellers—George M. Nay of Dorchester, Franklin Welles of Boston, J. G. Minchin of Cambridge, Almon A. Desmond of Pittsfield, Daniel F. McCauley of Clinton, Fred A. Rice of Westfield, Newton A. DeWitt of Cambridge, Percy Ingham of Watertown and Neil M. Alexander of Dorchester.

The report of the grand council shows that Massachusetts has made a substantial gain for the year.

In the evening the Royal Arcanum Club held its closing meeting and dinner of the season, with more than 300 present.

Among those seated at the head table were Joseph B. Robson, president; George E. Hunt, vice-president; S. R. Potter, treasurer; Martin Plessinger, secretary; John T. Hogan, S.T.; Horace G. Williams, G.T.; William L. Kelt, G.S.; M. A. Arnold, G.O.; Charles E. Stumcke, F.G.R.; J. H. French, G.R., of Rhode Island; J. S. V. Kellogg, G.S., of Rhode Island; L. Tilley, P.G.R., of Rhode Island; Ernest E. Hobson, G.R., of Massachusetts; J. B.

Tresidder, P.G.R., of Montreal, Que.; F. B. Wickersham, S.V.R., of Harrisburg, Pa.; Maj. Robert E. Green of Government Foss' staff; Henry Goodwin, P.G.R.; Judge John Haskell Butler, P.G.R.; A. G. Walsh, P.G.R.; James F. Wise, G.V.R.; George Mead, N.Y. of Dorchester, Franklin Welles of Boston, J. G. Minchin of Cambridge, Almon A. Desmond of Pittsfield, Daniel F. McCauley of Clinton, Fred A. Rice of Westfield, Newton A. DeWitt of Cambridge, Percy Ingham of Watertown and Neil M. Alexander of Dorchester.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Robson. A message, telling his inability to be present but lauding the order and its members, was received from President Taft.

The speakers were Major Green, Mr. Wickersham, J. B. Tresidder, Mr. Hobson, J. H. French of Rhode Island and James F. Wise.

PHONE OPERATORS RENEW DEMANDS

Boston Telephone Operators' Union added 247 members to its roll Thursday at meetings in the afternoon at the Women's Trade Union headquarters on Warrenston street and in the evening at Wells Memorial building.

The reply of General Manager Valentine to the requests submitted last week was discussed. Mr. Valentine's reply stated that the requests regarding the working hours and standard increased wage scale could not be granted by the company.

The meeting decided that the position of the company, as expressed in the reply, was not satisfactory.

It was voted to increase the committee to one of 30 members and the text of an answer to General Manager Valentine's reply was decided upon today.

In substance the letter decided upon Thursday night renewes the main requests made in the previous communication.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONCERT COMING

Arrangements just completed for the concert and dramatic and musical entertainment to be given by the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association at the Hotel Somerset on May 6 provide for a program of two parts.

The first will consist of music by an orchestra with Timothy Amather Spelman 2d as musical director, songs by Miss Anna Miller Wood and "Confessions" under the direction of Mrs. Lyman W. Gale of Weston.

The second part will consist of music by the orchestra, Irish dances by Mrs. Flint, dancing and another mysterious number entitled "Embers," under the management of Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Pitman and Alphonse Washington Pezet.

WALTHAM PUPILS ON TRIP

WALTHAM, Mass.—Thirty members of the senior class of the high school leave this afternoon for the annual class trip to Washington, which will take up the spring vacation of a week. The party will be accompanied by Arthur N. Burke and Miss C. M. Spencer, teachers in the school.

STUDENTS' MASONIC CLUB DINES

Boston University Law School Masonic Club held an informal dinner at the Boston City Club Thursday evening with about 30 members present. The guests included members of the Masonic fraternity on the faculty of Boston University.

A. Shuman & Co.



DEPENDABLE service, real comfort and sightliness are some of the "Everwear" qualities through which it has been firmly established as the American Standard of hosiery excellence for men, women and children. In a variety of weights and textures for every service; dyes and finish are brilliant and permanent.

"Everwear," six pairs in a box, is guaranteed absolutely for six months, or exchanged over the counter.

For Men—Egyptian Cotton, per box.....\$1.50
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Silk "Everwear," for men, guaranteed three months, Per pair 50c. Box of three pairs, \$1.50.

Shuman Corner Boston

BISHOP LAWRENCE TELLS OF \$10,000 GIFT FOR MISSION WORK

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK FOR GRADUATION DAY

Closing made invisibly at the back

SPRING always brings the need for dainty lingerie frocks. This one can be utilized for graduation or for commencement as well as for the ordinary occasions of life.

The six gored skirt is tucked most effectively and the blouse harmonizes with it to a nicely. In one illustration wide banding is used, in the other narrow lace insertion. Both treatments are good, the simpler frock suiting one occasion and the more elaborate one another.

The bretelles make a pretty feature, for they are always becoming to child-like figures. They are arranged over the blouse and the sleeves are sewed to the armholes. The closing is made invisibly at the back. All lingerie materials are appropriate, but the dress on the figure is made of white cotton voile, with lace as trimming.

For the 12-year size will be required 5½ yards of material 27, 3½ yards 36, 3½ yards 41 inches wide with 4 yards of wide lace, 3½ yards of wide lace banding and 4½ yards of narrower banding to make as shown in front view; ½ yard 36 inches wide for the frill and 5 yards of edging and 10 yards of insertion to make as shown in back view.

The pattern, No. 7407, cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ASTERS FROM SEED

To grow asters from seed do not start them in boxes indoors, as they do not stand confinement well. About the first week in May dig up a place in the garden, say three feet square. Dig deep; then scatter wood ashes over it, and rake it well, says the Ladies Home Journal. Buy the seed from a trustworthy firm, and scatter it well over the plot. Mark the different colors. If there should be a cold night after the little plants come up cover them with a woolen cloth, weighting the edges so it will not blow off. When the plants have eight leaves transplant them into rows 15 inches apart in good rich soil. Keep out the weeds and water the plants whenever they need it. This advice comes from one who has grown asters successfully for several years.

MODES UNUSUALLY ARTISTIC

Handsome costumes seen in Paris lately

FASHIONS are certainly unusually artistic this season, and most becoming to all types. A number of the afternoon frocks are well worthy of description, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

One of parma violet taffeta had a long sweeping skirt, trimmed above the hem with three ruchings of the taffeta. The bodice was plain, falling over to the left side. A deep collar of cream lace fell over the shoulders and nearly to the waist line in the back. The short sleeves were plain save for a band of ruching above the hem. Beneath, a cuff of the lace extended well over the elbow. The hat worn with this costume was of draped glace taffeta, turned up in front, with a shirred flange. A tan-colored ostrich plume adorned the front.

Exceedingly becoming to its fair wearers was a frock of delft-blue charmeuse trimmed with Arabian point lace. The long skirt had a slight train. The high pointed girdle extended well into the bodice over a band of the lace. Deep cuffs of the lace finished the sleeves. The low collar line was adorned with a narrow turn-down collar of the lace. The hat worn with this was of fine black straw trimmed with blue plumes.

Black charmeuse with trimmings of black satin and embroidered batiste made a wonderfully picturesque frock. The long, tight-fitting sleeves had a row of tiny buttons reaching from the hand to the shoulder on the outside. A



BURN THE REFUSE

When the furnace is out and you cook with gas, are you ever in despair to know what to do with the odds and ends of paper and other rubbish that will accumulate? If so take a length of stovepipe, about three feet, stand it upright in the back yard, throw in the scraps, strike a match and burn them. It is well, says the Ladies World, to put a piece of wire netting over the top as a safeguard against sparks flying where you and the neighbors would not care to have them. Later in the day you can return, rake the ashes into the ground and stand your pipe in readiness for the next accumulation.

TRIED RECIPES

WATERCRESS SOUP
CUT up—not fine—one bunch of watercress and four good-sized potatoes. Put them in two quarts of boiling water, and boil one hour. Strain, add one quart of milk and heat in a double boiler. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of cayenne.

RHUBARB-PINEAPPLE MARMALADE
Take seven pounds of rhubarb (unpeeled and cut small), seven pounds of sugar, one large pineapple (chopped fine) and the juice of one lemon. Put all in a preserving kettle and let stand overnight. Next day cook until thick.

POTATOES OTERO
An excellent dish for supper or luncheon. Bake a number of potatoes in the oven; remove the skins carefully, make a hole in each potato, and into each break an egg, seasoning it with salt, pepper and plenty of butter. Put the potatoes in a buttered dish and cook them three or four minutes in an oven that is not too hot. It will add to the flavor of this dish if each egg is covered with a thin slice of truffle.

ST. CHARLES INDIAN BREAD
Mix one tablespoonful of butter with a saucer of hot rice; add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one pint of milk, and finally five tablespoonsfuls of white corn meal mixed with one teaspoonful of baking powder. The batter will be almost as thin as milk. Pour it into well-greased, long, narrow pans, and cook half an hour. When the bread is done, turn it out on platters by tipping the pans upside down. Care must be taken, however, that none of the bread sticks to the pans.

DUTCH TURNABOUT
Among the delicious and economical dishes which the Dutch housewife contrives from "left-overs," there is one great favorite familiarly known as "Turnabout." The foundations of this recipe are two or three cold boiled potatoes and a few slices of cold meat. Mash the potatoes very fine; mix in slowly, stirring all the time, a half-cupful of salad oil, a pinch of salt and a dash of pepper, and a cupful of warm water. When thoroughly blended add a spoonful of tarragon or ordinary vinegar and set aside. Chop the meat fine and add to it a chopped gherkin, two chopped pickled onions, a bit of beetroot and a raw apple, peeled, cored and chopped. Mix well together with a pinch of salt and a dash of cayenne pepper; break an egg on the mixture and stir in well; drop in a quarter-cupful of salad oil, and press into a plain mold. When fully shaped, turn out and serve on a flat dish, with the potato sauce poured round it.

Another successful dish is made with cold soup meat as a foundation. Chop a quarter of a pound of it and place in a saucepan with a bit of dripping, salt, pepper, and a taste of nutmeg. Pour on it a cupful of milk and stir over the fire until it boils. Add enough flour to thicken slightly, one spoonful of finely chopped onion and two of powdered parsley. Butter scallop shells and fill with the mixture, sprinkling brown bread crumbs over it. Place the shells in a hot oven, and allow the mixture to get thoroughly browned. Serve very hot. —Youths' Companion.

Scars and small capes of taffeta are being generally worn. These are bordered by shirred or tucked bands of taffeta.

A smart suit of blue serge had an underskirt of plaid satin. The coat had piping of the satin to match the revers and cuffs.

Rather unusual and chic was a tailored suit of dark red, loosely woven woolen material. The coat was trimmed with horn buttons dyed to match the cloth. Collar, cuffs and revers were of white corded silk.

Most of the newest lingerie blouses are collarless. One of sheerest white linen had a double collar of white and old blue linen. The cuffs were fashioned in the same manner.

Wide sailor collars of thinnest muslin are trimmed with plaited net. In front is worn a plaited net bow of unusual dimensions.

Heaviest laces are used to adorn dresses of linen or thin silk. These come in all shades of tan and combine beautifully with any color.

The popular veiling is of black and white in a medium or coarse mesh. Diamond and coin shaped spots are sometimes embroidered in these new veils.

WORK DONE IN EVENING HOURS

Business women find time for many things

TAKE counsel with your business women friends if you could learn how much can be crowded into the time after business hours, says a contributor to the Ladies' World. You will realize that you are letting your evenings slip away, utterly wasted. Your business friend utilizes her evenings for the making of dainty garments or her entire wardrobe. She reads and studies for pleasure or profit, does all her social calling, theater-going and other recreations. If she has a living place, she keeps it in order, often does her preserving and canning after business hours. Some business women even take boarders. No end of them are club women and keep up their studies.

Now, when you are inclined to complain at not having time to do this and that, picturize yourself going to an office every morning at 8 o'clock and coming home just in time to sit down to dinner. Picture yourself earning every dollar you have to spend, and with only your evenings for recreation and attention to your personal belongings. You will realize the value of the time you are saving by not needleworking.

hours from 7 until 10 o'clock at night. Once establish the habit of utilizing your evenings instead of doing them away, and you will see how much can be accomplished after the noise and interruptions of the day die down and under the inspiration of a good strong lampight.

American women can learn from foreign women the value of keeping one's fingers busy at pickup work. The latter keep a bit of needlework with them constantly. In the park in the evening, in the park in the afternoon, on the trains—the foreign woman seldom sits with idle hands. A hint, too, regarding pickup work. It is a letter of introduction when among strangers.

Naturally I have little time for needlework; but I did a bit while on a 15 days sea voyage. I was alone, and happened to be the only woman engaged in crocheting. Almost every woman who passed my chair stopped to say: "Oh, why didn't I think to bring some work? I envy you." I really made a number of pleasant acquaintances through the medium of a rat-a-tat uninteresting bit of needlework.

DOING PICTORIAL DARNING

Tinted huckaback a good material

IN its many and varied applications darning covers a wide field and offers abundant scope to the highly imaginative as well as those who can follow only in the beaten tracks. The rapidity with which this primitive form of needlework can be done, the many uses to which it can be put, and the simplicity which characterizes almost all forms of darning, make it one of the most popular of the revived needlecrafts.

One of the newest and least known ways of utilizing this darning stitch is the making of pictorial darning. Its name indicates that it is a decorative treatment, in which bold masses rather than intricate detail are made use of. The effect when finished is like tapestry or Swedish weaving. A design can be adapted from a good poster frieze purchased by the yard from a wallpaper store. There are some specially good designs among the friezes of trees, mountains or water, that lend themselves admirably to picture darning. Bold decorative work of this character can only be used for a limited number of purposes. A piano back with a frieze across the top of the back drapery looks well, or a portiere of some dark shade could have a frieze border worked on a canvas material and applied in frieze form to the upper portion of the hanging. A panel above a mantel is perhaps the most successful method of introducing well planned designs and beautifully worked picture darning. It seems particularly appropriate when placed in a room furnished with mission furniture.

The best material to use for this purpose, if it can be obtained, is the tinted huckaback, sold at needlework stores for men's vests that are to be ornamented by darning. It is sometimes called waistcoat canvas. It is specially prepared for this work, as each thread is to be raised in the process of darning on the right side of the fabric. The pattern can be traced from the frieze to tracing paper and transferred to the canvas in the usual manner. The design itself is filled with darning worked horizontally. Two strands of linen thread or crewel wool are threaded together, and as the

stitches are rather large the picture grows rapidly under the worker's hands. The color scheme must be quiet and unobtrusive, but several shades may be used. The water and sky should be the palest tone. The distant trees and hills medium shade, while the foreground and the nearest tree trunks should be the strongest of the three colors or shades. The whole may be outlined in embroidery stitch in black or a very dark color, that will throw in relief the strongest tone used in darning. To give a hazy effect the background should be worked in one strand and the foreground in two strands.

The placing of the house sideways on the lot, combined with this or a similar plan for dividing the ground, is growing in popularity.

It avoids the extreme exclusiveness of the high brick wall, which is so often found in England, entirely shutting out the passer-by from his share in the enjoyment of the owner's planting. On the other hand, the sun and sheltered space at the back gives the home maker a nook of his own for outdoor relaxation.

OMIT SOAP

Do not use soap in cleaning paint; soap suds usually fog the polish and makes the furniture look dingy, says the Commoner. One tablespoonful of coal oil to a washpan of water applied sparingly with a moistened cloth will usually take the fog from any fine piece of furniture, even the piano. Do not use too much water on any painted, stained or varnished surface. Coal oil used alone will fog the wood, and too much of it used and left on will make the finest polish dull and sticky. Every particle of the oil should be either rubbed in or wiped off.

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The best kind of lothesline is always rope. It will keep cleaner when put into a bag while it is not being used. One hundred feet may be bought for 65 cent.

Strong wicker should make the clothes basket. This will cost from 75 cents to \$1. Labor will be saved by keeping a cloth in the bottom.

A good basket of wood fiber, tin, wood, galvanized iron or enameled ware is necessary for filling the tubs. One can pay all the way from 30 cents to \$1 for this basket.

A dipper should be enameled because it does not rust. A good one can be bought for 35 cents.

An enameled pan for carrying clothes to and from the boiler (when a machine is not used) and for making starch, will cost about a dollar.

Well equipped with these articles the laundry work will be lessened.

BOIL IN LYE

White enameled kitchen ware can be kept in first-class condition if occasionally it is put into a large vessel of cold water to which a tablespoonful of lye has been added, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Put on the stove and allow it to come to a boil; then wash the kettles in the usual way.

EVERY PART OF THE COD GOOD

Value of the salmon and other fish

THE cook should be well acquainted with the signs of freshness and good condition in fish, as they are most unwholesome articles of food when stale. The eyes should always be bright, the gills of a fine, clear red, the body stiff, the flesh firm, yet elastic to the touch, and the smell not disagreeable. When these marks are reversed, and the eyes are sunken, the gills very dark in hue, the flesh itself flabby and of offensive odor, it is bad and should be avoided.

The best salmon is known by a small head and very thick shoulders; the scales should be bright and the flesh a fine red color; to be eaten in perfection it should be dressed as soon as it is caught, before the curd (or white substance which lies between the flakes of the fish) has melted and rendered the fish

soft. Fish lends itself to so many methods of preparation as the herring. In its fresh state it may be baked, or "soused" in vinegar and spices, either whole or with the backbone removed and the fillets rolled up tightly. In its dried state it is generally known as bloater, kipper or red herring, according to the method of curing. Although one of the cheapest of fish, it is one of the most nutritious, according to the Ladies' World.

Mackerel may be cooked in many ways. They may be stuffed with veal forcemeat and baked, or boiled and served with parsley sauce, or split open down the back, wrapped in a well-buttered paper and broiled over a clear fire with maître d'hôtel sauce. They are also very nice pickled in spices and vinegar or cured with the addition of salt and salt-peter. In the last-named method the fish should be opened, cleaned and dried thoroughly, covered thickly with salt and salt-peter and left from 24 to 36 hours to dry well. Afterwards they may be hung in a row and dried in the sun, or exposed to a fire for a day or two. Lastly they should be smoked over a wood fire for 30 hours or so.

Halibut, the largest of the flat fish family, is a very favorite table fish, and may be prepared after almost any fashion—baked or boiled, grilled, scalloped or fried.

The liver of the cod is a table delicacy,



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are thoroughly agreeable to the most delicate skin; are absolutely free from rubber, which is often disagreeable to sensitive skin, and are STERILIZED by immersion in boiling water for a few seconds only. They are preferred by well-gowned women of refined taste.

At stores or sample pair on return of \$2. Every pair guaranteed.

A handsome colored reproduction of this beautiful Cole's Picture Drawing in every paper, 11x14 inches, sent for 10 cents. No advertising.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mrs. 101 Franklin St., New York

HOME SEWING IS UNDER WAY

Women getting ready for summer weather

THE major part of the home sewing is now beginning. The majority of women are anticipating hot weather by making muslin gowns, separate wash skirts, and blouses. It is rather interesting that they are going in more for colors in the frocks than they have done for years, although they have remained loyal to white in the separate skirts and blouses.

ORDER PLACED FOR LARGEST PULP PAPER MACHINE IN WORLD

PORLAND, Ore. Orders for the construction of the largest machine ever designed for the manufacture of "news" paper were placed recently by the Crown-Columbia Paper Company of Portland, for installation in its plant at Camas, Wash.

This marks a step in the evolution of the paper making industry on the Pacific coast from a modest mill on the banks of the Clackamas river, producing 900 pounds per week in 1869 to a chain of plants and properties extending from southern California to northern Washington with a total capacity of 230 tons a day.

Inability to obtain from the eastern paper mills paper in sufficient quantity and with dependable certainty to suit its demands caused H. L. Pittcock, a publisher, to establish a small paper mill at Parkplace, on the Clackamas river, two miles north of Oregon City, about 43 years ago.

Being inexperienced in the business of paper-making Mr. Pittcock sent to California for William Lewthwaite, father of A. J. Lewthwaite, present manager of the Crown-Columbia Paper Company, to take charge of the industry which has grown steadily.

The machine just ordered weighs 1,500,000 pounds. Together with its auxiliary parts, including engines and connections, it will weigh 1,000 tons. It is necessary to build nearly every piece to order, which will require more than a year in construction. This machine alone will have a capacity of 60 tons a day and will turn out a sheet of paper 175 inches wide. It will produce and roll this paper at the approximate rate of 750 feet a minute.

OAK TREE PLANTED IN CENTRAL PARK FOR KING EDWARD

NEW YORK—Gen. James Grant Wilson, historian, recently dedicated to the memory of King Edward VII. of England a young English oak tree which was planted with ceremony in the lawn just off the drive west of the Mall in Central park. The tree will take the place of a giant oak that was planted by the King on his visit to this country when he was Prince of Wales in 1860.

General Wilson and Henry Clews, banker, made short addresses following the planting in which they explained they were present when the English prince planted the tree on the same spot five years ago.

It was pointed out by Charles B. Stover, park commissioner, who presided at the ceremony following the tree planting, that many visitors of the park are ignorant of the history of some of the large trees there. Fifty feet from the spot where the tree was planted the commissioner indicated a towering white oak which, he explained, was planted by Washington Irving in 1859 when Irving was acting as the chairman of the first commission appointed in the city to look after the care of the parks.

TRINITY PARISH HONORS WORKER

Trinity church's parish house was crowded last night for reception to the Rev. and Mrs. Reuben Kidner. A silver tea service and a purse of money were given them. Mr. Kidner has been as sistant minister at Trinity for 30 years.

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PROMINENT IN SHAKESPEARE PLAY



CAROLYNE FOYE FLANDERS



MRS. LILLIAN V. MACDONALD

WOMEN'S CLUB TO PRESENT COMEDY FOR HOUSE FUND

After many weeks preparation, the Professional Women's Club will present "As You Like It" at the Shubert theater tonight. The presentation has a twofold purpose—to raise money for the club-house and in recognition of Shakespeare's anniversary.

The cast of the play follows: Rosalind, Maud Huntington Benjamin; Celia, Caroline Foye Flanders; Phoebe, Bertha Everett Morgan; Audrey, Ida Mullen; Orlando, Adelaide Ford Hibbard, with Katherine Ridgeway as understudy; Touchstone, Mrs. Lillian V. Macdonald; Amiens, Mrs. Gould; Le Beau, Caro Fiske Colburn; Jaques, Marie Ware Laughlin; Duke Senior, Jessie Eldridge Southwick; Others in the cast are Helen B. Craigie, Roselth Knapp Breed, Evelyn Blair, Lillian Crane, Belle Noonan Taylor and Minnie Scott Gould, who will sing. Belle Yeaton Rentrew will lead the orchestra.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. John L. Gardner, Mrs. F. H. Higginson, Sr.; Mrs. S. Reed Anthony; Mrs. A. Forbes Conant, Mrs. Andrew Robeson, Mrs. Charles Sargent, Mrs. Thomas Bailey Alrich, Mrs. Francis S. Watson, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixter, Mrs. John C. Gray; Mrs. Larz Anderson.

The president of the club, Miss Brazier, will entertain Mrs. Henry Coolidge Mulligan, representing the women's clubs; Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Francis Sedgwick Watson and Miss Hattie Williams.

JUDGE W. R. GAY LEAVES BENCH

SEATTLE, Wash.—Superior Judge Wilson R. Gay sent his resignation to Governor Hay recently, to take effect on April 30. He gives "finances" as the reason for the resignation, saying:

"To meet taxes, local assessments, fixed charges that I am under, to maintain myself and family in the most frugal manner, the salary of the office is inadequate, and so I am compelled to go back to practise, where the returns are much more promising."

The salary of superior judge is \$4000 a year. Judge Gay has been on the bench four years.

HARD COAL PROBLEM HAS BEEN SOLVED BY BOARD OF MEDIATORS

NEW YORK—Agreement has been reached by the subcommittees appointed to mediate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and the miners. It will be presented to the full committee on May 2, and if approved will be brought before the miners. If they accept it a contract will be signed.

By the terms the 170,000 miners will get a flat raise of 10 per cent or 5.35 per cent, in cash, as the sliding scale under which they now receive 4.25 per cent will be abolished; partial recognition of the union; several minor concessions.

Among the demands refused were the check-off system, whereby the operators would be forced to collect union dues from the miners; a one-year contract; abolition of the conciliation board and payment by the ton instead of by the carload.

The agreement is a compromise, in which the laborers will get what they want most—more cash—and the operators what they most desired—the retention of the conciliation board and the defeat of the check-off.

In cash the miners will receive about \$3,000,000 more annually than they get now. The flat rate of 10 per cent will give them \$6,000,000, but they will lose \$3,000,000 by the abolition of the sliding scale.

KANSAS BOARD PLANS FOR PARKS

TOPEKA, Kan.—A complete system of public parks and playgrounds is being planned by the state conservation commission and will be presented to the next legislature.

The plan contemplates pleasure spots throughout the state; restoration of historic points such as Pawnee rock, where a monument is shortly to be erected in honor of the old frontier days; enlargement of the state park already at Hays so as to take in old Ft. Hays, and public playgrounds.

The commission recently held its second meeting since its creation and ordered a bulletin printed of the plans worked out by the committee for the improvement and conservation of the state's water supply, lands, state parks, forestry, drainage, soils and schools.

ALMOST MILLION SPENT ON ROAD

MADISON, Wis.—State Highway Engineer A. R. Hirst has prepared a statement showing that 3,925,000 feet of new roads were constructed in Wisconsin in 1911, at a total cost of \$930,000.

The total amounts expended during the year were as follows: Road construction \$930,000, repairs and maintenance \$2,000,000, culverts and bridges \$600,000.

Contracts have been let for work which had not been finished in the following amounts: Roads \$50,000, bridges and culverts \$25,000.

County bond issues authorized during 1911 were reported as follows: Florence \$38,000, Rusk \$10,000 (bridges), St. Croix \$45,000, Trempealeau \$7,000, Vilas \$60,000.

The amounts available for 1912 are: Construction \$1,800,000, maintenance \$2,000,000.

ART MAP MADE FOR ART EXHIBIT

ST. PAUL—By request of the state board, George H. Hazard has had a state map prepared, showing the Itasca state park, the interstate park Dales of the St. Croix at Taylors Falls, St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Mianeo state park at Mankato, the Alexander Ramsey state park at Redwood Falls, the Pillsbury state forest, the two Burnside state forests, the Minnesota national forest, north of Leech lake and around Winnibigoshish lake, the three large Superior national forests in the northeast arm of the state.

Around this map will be displayed a collection of photographs of the different preserves. The collection will be shown at the state art exhibit.

MAP GIVES CITY DISTINCTION

SAN DIEGO—A comprehensive map prepared by direction of the National Highways Association, gives San Diego much distinction and shows that this city has been recognized by the association which is busily engaged in a campaign for better roads. San Diego is the terminus of two main national highways, which, with others, the association is attempting to have Congress ordered built.

IRRIGATION OF SCHOOL LANDS IN WASHINGTON PROPOSED FOR HOMES

TACOMA, Wash.—Bonding of the state for many millions of dollars, to be used in irrigating the school lands of eastern Washington and clearing the logged off lands, school lands of western Washington, is proposed by Representative Phipps of Spokane, who is preparing a bill for that purpose to be submitted to the Legislature.

"My idea is to put water on the many thousands of acres of school and state lands in those parts of the state where water is the only thing needed to make these some of the most productive lands in the state," says Mr. Phipps, in explaining his proposed measure. "The state could place water on these lands. We have the soil and the water, and all that is needed is capital. This can be raised by a bond issue, bonds drawing 4 per cent interest. With the water on the lands, ranchers and settlers could be brought to them. For instance, lands which are now being sold by private companies for sums ranging from \$250 to \$700 an acre, beyond the reach of the majority of small ranchers and homeowners, could be sold by the state, under long, easy terms, for between \$60 and \$100 an acre. The terms could either be one tenth down and 10 per cent yearly or one twentieth down and 5 per cent a year, according to the cost of putting the water on the land."

"In this way a man of very limited means would be able to secure a home which within a few years would be bringing him in a big income. The interest on deferred payments would be 6 per cent, thus giving the state a profit of 2 per cent, which would pay for the clerical help necessary to handle the scheme."

"The lands just as soon as purchased would become taxable and would appear on the assessment rolls of the county assessors. This means that each county where state lands are now lying idle without paying taxes would within a few years become valuable property able to pay for any road building that might be necessary."

"Another big factor not to be overlooked is the fact that Washington would within a few years become one of the wealthiest states in the Union and would be absolutely independent of eastern or southern financial assistance, because these lands would become great wealth producers."

RELIGIOUS WORK CAMPAIGN IS CALLED SUCCESS

NEW YORK—At the last session of the conservation congress, Wednesday night, the committee of 97, under whose direction the Men and Religion Movement began after its organization in May, 1910, disbanded.

In speaking of the two years' campaign which has been carried on in 60 of the principal cities of the United States, Chairman James G. Cannon said it had reached 1083 other cities and towns, had brought some 30,000 men, principally laymen, into active work in the movement, and it had reached more than 1,500,000 men and boys throughout the country. Nearly 10,000 meetings have been held.

Mr. Cannon said that although his committee went out of existence tonight, "the Christian men of this country as represented by the various organizations and churches are to take up this movement and I look for a great unifying of the Christian forces of North America, which will make itself felt in all lines of religious activity."

CANADIAN BUYS LUMBER STEAMER

ALPENA, Mich.—Steamer Stephen C. Hall has been sold by F. W. Gilchrist to Capt. Grant Horn of Kingston, Ontario. The Hall will have her name changed, and will hereafter be listed under Canadian register. She will ply in lumber trade between Kingston and Georgian bay ports.

The Hall was built in 1880. She is a wooden vessel, and is the last of the Gilchrist fleet which sailed from this port. She is 161 feet long by 30 feet wide, with gross tonnage of 447 tons and a carrying capacity of 700,000 feet of lumber.

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MAIL CL

President Plans to Come to Bay State Again Monday

MR. TAFT TELLS 9000 IN BOSTON WHY HE DESIRES TO DEFEAT MR. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—President Taft arrived in New York from Boston today prepared for a comparatively quiet time after his speeches in Massachusetts yesterday. He motored directly to the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, where he had breakfast.

The President will address a rally tonight in the Newark, N. J., armory, at which it is understood that he will repeat his criticism of Mr. Roosevelt.

In a speech at the Arena before probably 9000 persons, 1000 more than the seating capacity, President Taft replied on Thursday night to some of the recent statements made by Mr. Roosevelt and told why he thought his predecessor should not be named for another term in the White House.

"Mr. Roosevelt ought not to be nominated at Chicago," said Mr. Taft, "because in such nomination the Republican party will violate our most useful and necessary governmental tradition—that no one shall be permitted to hold a third presidential term."

President Taft's departure from Boston at midnight will be followed tonight by the entrance of Mr. Roosevelt into the state, where in the 40 speeches he is scheduled to make, it is said today that the major part of his time will be devoted to replying to the President's Arena address. The activity of both candidate here at this time is due to

the fact that the presidential primaries will be held on Tuesday.

Headed by more than 100 state senators and representatives, with the Ward Taft Club, the Beverly Taft Club and some 1200 citizens, a parade escorting Mr. Taft from South station to the Arena.

John L. Bates, former Governor, as chairman of the meeting, spoke in defense of Senator Crane, whom he said had "served Massachusetts in the highest offices within her gift and always to her satisfaction."

In the meantime it was announced outside of the Arena that an overflow meeting would be held in Symphony Hall at which the President would appear. Mr. Taft arrived from the Arena at 10 o'clock and spoke for 30 minutes, after which he entered an automobile and was taken to his train.

Prefacing his remarks with the statement that he had talked that day from Springfield to Boston, Mr. Taft's speech in full is as follows:

September, 1901. Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President, succeeded to the presidency on the death of William McKinley, and served three years and nearly six months as President in his first term. He was a candidate at the election of 1904, and when he was returned by an overwhelming vote in November of that year he announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for, or accept, another nomination.

When the campaign of 1908 ap-

proached he recommended to the American people that I, then his secretary of war, be made the Republican candidate for President in the approaching contest. He did everything in his power to secure my nomination and election, and I have had the deepest feeling of gratitude to him on this account ever since. Never in thought, word or deed have I been disloyal to my friendship for him.

More than three years have elapsed since I was inaugurated President, and a presidential campaign is now at hand. A number of months ago I said to the public that, like most of my predecessors, I would welcome an approval of my present administration by a re-election.

After this time Mr. Roosevelt let it be known that he did not intend to be a candidate for the presidency, and said that he would regard his nomination as a calamity personally and undesirable from every standpoint.

Thereafter the statements that came from him from time to time became less and less firm in the resolution not to become a candidate. When certain state Governors invited him to do so, in February last, he issued a declaration in which he said that he would accept the nomination if tendered, and would allow his name to remain in the convention until the question was settled.

Between the time that the governors had asked for his candidacy and his formal declaration of acceptance he de-

(Continued on page nine, column one)

COL. ROOSEVELT CARRIES KANSAS FOR CONVENTION

TOPEKA, Kan.—Colonel Roosevelt now has 12 of the Kansas delegates to the Republican national convention. The primaries Thursday gave him control of the state convention to be held May 8, and control of congressional district con-

ventions to be held next week.

There are 898 delegates in the Republican state convention and Roosevelt has 465 pledged to support him. Only 52 of the 105 counties of the state have held primaries, and by Saturday night the Taft managers concede that Roosevelt will have about 600 of the state convention delegates instructed. Only one county, and this one with but two votes, has failed to instruct its dele-

gates.

President Taft has 109 delegates to the state convention and it is not expected that he will have 300 at the convention. Colonel Roosevelt has carried every Kansas county except one where primaries have been held. The state committee allowed either primaries or conventions.

MR. ROOSEVELT SAID TO HAVE ENTERED RACE A YEAR AGO

WASHINGTON—According to colleagues of Senator Crane of Massachusetts, he has a letter in his possession from Theodore Roosevelt which shows that the latter made up his mind to run for the presidency one year ago.

This letter Senator Crane refuses to make public. Enough has been learned, however, from those of the senator's colleagues who have seen it to warrant the assertion that Colonel Roosevelt, when he "threw his hat into the ring" in his Columbus speech, did so after he had given the matter many months' serious consideration and long after he had determined to become a presidential candidate.

When Senator Crane was seen Thursday and asked if he had such a letter from Colonel Roosevelt he replied: "Yes. Colonel Roosevelt wrote me concerning the presidential situation about a year ago. He outlined in this letter his position in regard to a third term. I have the letter in files but this is not the time to make its contents public. Maybe later on I will give it to the newspapers, but not at present."

SENATE DEBATES MR. ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON—Mr. Roosevelt's official correspondence about the International Harvester Company when he was President in 1907 was the subject of a sharp debate in the Senate on Thursday.

Senator Bristow of Kansas was the principal speaker in support of Mr. Roosevelt and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi was the former President's assailant.

Mr. Williams characterized Mr. Roosevelt as a "modern Caesar willing to seize power by any means," while Mr. Bristow defended him as the modern "Tribune of the people," and criticized President Taft's administration.

MAINE ELECTION CASE TO CONTINUE

PORLTAND, Me.—Chief Justice W. P. Whitehouse of the Maine supreme court handed down his decision Thursday afternoon in the proceedings brought by James W. Parker and others against Mayor Oakley C. Curtis and the Democratic aldermen of Portland, alleging corrupt practices on their part at the annual election last December.

He denied a motion to make a temporary writ of prohibition permanent and directed that the investigation be continued.

CALIFORNIA NOT TO BE VISITED SAN FRANCISCO—In a telegraphic message to Governor Johnson, Theodore Roosevelt said he believed he could win the Republican nomination without the assistance of California delegates and that he would be unable to make a campaign in this state.

FIRE IN BOWERY BUILDING NEW YORK—One man perished and three men and three women were injured in a fire that this afternoon swept through the five-story building at 21 Bowery. The place is occupied by 12 firms of clothing manufacturers and was filled with inflammable materials. The fire originated on the top floor.

H. L. DOHERTY LECTURES H. L. Doherty, president of the firm of H. L. Doherty, 60 Wall street, New York, gave a stereopticon lecture on "Wage Earner as an Investment," before the members of the Electrical Luncheon Club at their meeting in the American house today. About 250 electrical firms in New England were represented.

SCHONER IS REPAIRED Two men of the following three are to be chosen for the 1913 program committee: Jose M. Cadena, Lester C. Gustin and Eugene L. McDonald. Two of the following three are also to be chosen for the 1914 program committee: Homer N. Calver, Edward C. Taylor and Alfred G. Ranney and Robert W. Weeks.

There are four names on the ballot for the executive committee, three of which are to be voted for. They are: Frederick D. Murdoch, Robert B. Nichols, Alfred G. Ranney and Robert W. Weeks.

For the office of assistant treasurer, Leslie S. Hall and Arthur F. Pease are entered.

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Mr. Taft Defends His Administration in Boston Speech

REPLIES TO CHARGES AS REPRESENTATIVE OF PEOPLE, HE SAYS

Government Must Be Maintained "Against Threatened Innovations Calculated to Undermine Institutions"

ALL LOOKING TO HIM

(Continued from page eight)

livered an address before the constitutional convention of Ohio, in session at Columbus, which he put forth as his charter of democracy under which he hoped needed reforms might be brought about.

The charter of democracy advocated a change in our judicial system known as the recall of decisions, with a recall of judges under circumstances not clearly defined, and with other innovations, none of which were in accord with the platform of the Republican party, and to some of which he seems to have become a very recent convert.

I deemed it my duty in public addresses to point out that such judicial changes as he proposed would be dangerous to the body politic, and that they would necessarily destroy the key-stone of our liberties by taking away judicial independence, and by exposing to the chance of one popular vote questions of the continuance of our constitutional guarantees of life, liberty and property and the pursuit of happiness.

My addresses were impersonal and I refrained from everything that could be regarded as a personal attack upon him.

The announcement of the Ohio speech as a platform sent a thrill of alarm through all the members of the community who understood our constitutional principles and who feared the effect of the proposed changes upon the permanence of our government. Mr. Roosevelt found that if he must minimize the importance of his Columbus charter and must find some other issue upon which to succeed.

He changed his position from that of one in a receptive attitude, who was willing to accept the nomination thrust upon him, to that of an active candidate entering the canvass in various states where delegates were to be selected.

Without giving up the principles announced in his Columbus address, he relegated the to an incidental place and changed his campaign to one of personal attack.

By excerpts from my speeches he has sought to show and has charged that am one who has publicly announced that I am in favor of an aristocracy of political bosses, and that I am linked with political bosses in seeking my re-nomination. He charged that the patronage of the government is being shamelessly used to secure my re-nomination, and that in the conventions and primaries which have been held fraud and violence have been systematically used to defeat the will of the people and to secure delegates for me.

He says that I am not a progressive, but a conservative who has nominated the progressives and after election joined the ranks of those who opposed me for nomination, and he intimates that I have not the spirit of the progressives or the imagination of the clear-headed purpose essential to the makeup of such a person.

In short, he intimates pretty broadly that I am a puissant as a card of the interests and an upholder of special privilege, and that a vote for me is a vote for the interests and against the people. He minimizes the importance of the laws enacted during my administration and the executive action taken during my administration.

Reasons for Answering

In this contest there were at stake only my own reputation or the satisfaction of my own ambition. I would without the slightest qualm and without care as to the result, sustain my silence under these circumstances. I would not expose the personal relations that have existed between Mr. Roosevelt and me, my debt of gratitude to him, and my inclination to be congenitally held in low esteem.

I would hope that in the future, near or distant, facts would disclose themselves to me that would induce me to turn my back on him and to turn my back on him, and to pursue toward me and the merited truth concerning his motives and his sincerity of statement and purpose.

But as I am a man of integrity, I represent a cause. I stand for wise progress in governmental affairs and in the improvement of the condition of all the people that the Republic of the United States is the titular leader of that movement and the substantial and sane legislation of my administration vindicates its existence and continuance.

The cause of progress of the people in pursuit of happiness under constitutional government and of the main tenance of the government against the timid innovations calculated to derange our cherished institutions of civil liberty regulated by law and preserved by an independent judiciary. The supporters of my cause are the people of the United States, the titular leader of that movement, and the substantial and sane legislation of my administration vindicates its existence and continuance.

I stand for the welfare of the people, and for the welfare of the country, and for the welfare of the public. They think I am the only one whose position is such as to make an answer effective; that as the President whose administration is attacked, as the titular head of the Republic, the national integrity is threatened, and as the man whose character is asperged. I must meet Mr. Roosevelt's attacks, however unpleasant and ungracious they may be, with one whom in the past I have greatly admired and loved, and whose present of attitude is the source of the sudden disapproval.

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Mr. Roosevelt prides himself on being a true sportsman, and he likes to take from the rules and language of sport, maxims to apply to life in general. The maxim which he has given above all others, to which he has given currency the country over, and which he himself in his conduct of life wishes

to have it thought he exemplifies, is that every man is entitled to a square deal. I propose to examine the charges he makes against me, and to ask you whether in making them he is giving me a square deal. If it is Abraham Lincoln instead of Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln would do what he is doing in the speech in a speech in Carnegie hall, he said.

"Mr. Taft fairly defines the issue when he says that our government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. He is not an exception, and modern government of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all the people by a few of the people. Mr. Taft, in his speech, has made what I consider the most possible presentation of the case for those who feel in this manner.

The excerpt which Mr. Roosevelt uses is taken from my speech in Toledo. It is the speech in which he says this "should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people."

Mr. Roosevelt did not say this "should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people," he said. The context shows clearly what he means. I had pointed out that the voters did not include the women and children, that in number the voters were less than one fourth of all the people, and that in the election of 1908 the nation was controlled, not by all the people, but by a representative part of the people, to win a majority in the adult voting.

Mr. Roosevelt may say this fact can be or any fair man maintain that in stating such a palpable truth concerning our government I was advocating a government by the few. I pointed out the fact that popular government of ours is a government by the adult voting in the order of merit, to be elected to the Senate, and the rest of the people, the non-voters among the people against the possible injustice and aggression of a majority of the voters.

It was at this point that it fair in Theodore Roosevelt to seize one sentence from a speech, to garble it and then to give it a meaning which I knew from the context it did not have. He did the same example of Massachusetts approach with method of warfare?

So far as the purpose for which Mr. Roosevelt made this excerpt and asserted that thereby I intended to declare in his speech that he was made manifest that thereby I intended to declare in his speech that he was made manifest that he was in favor of was an oligarchy of bosses.

Roosevelt's Aides

He says that all the bosses are in my favor, and all of them against him. That is not true. By his association with William Kimball of Pittsburgh, he has restored to power in that city and in Pennsylvania one of the worst municipal bosses that the history of that state knows. Mr. Kimball is a man of whom I am today in misfortune, the only body in full control of the state, and who is looking forward to state control under Mr. Roosevelt.

He charges him with association with Mr. Barnes of New York, while he is silent as to the support and advice he is receiving from Mr. William Ward of the same state. Mr. Roosevelt says that he is not to be blamed for the support he received from my friend as against Mr. Barnes and Mr. Ward, as he had not been nominated as temporary chairman of the New York convention. Now Mr. Barnes supports and opposed Mr. Roosevelt's efforts to declare in his speech that he was in favor of was an oligarchy of bosses.

I make this letter public only to show that all the bosses are in my favor, and that I have been brought to my attention in which specifications of fraud have been sustained by any evidence whatever. The charges made by Senator Dixon are hysterical and insulting to me, and were shown to be wholly without foundation in the Kentucky convention and in the state elections.

I would not send this letter of mine if I had not been forced to do so in self-defense. I hope that my strong expression of opinion in this letter, formed without heat or anger, and without any preface in a cause that remains undecided, I feared that the case was going to be defamed in the summary report of the committee, and I would like to challenge senators to read the record.

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Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The demand for small improved properties is increasing with the advent of warmer weather, and the call for suburban places interests the majority of purchasers just now. This condition was naturally expected with the completion of better transportation facilities and the advertisements of dealers and agents show a great variety to select from in all directions. There has not been as much building any season for the last 10 years as at present, and we are hardly on the threshold of the regular season as yet.

SALES IN CITY PROPER
Papers have gone on record today transferring the estate of 40 Central wharf, from J. Murray Howe to Edward M. Godding. The property consists of a large four and one half story brick building, near the corner of Atlantic avenue. The assessed value is \$15,200, of which \$11,700 is on 151 square feet of land.

A West End transaction reported today was the purchase by Hyman S. Robinson of a four-story and basement brick house numbered 19 Willard street, near Lowell street. The property was formerly owned by Emma Polian. There is a ground area of 1330 square feet, taxed for \$4000, and included in the total assessment of \$812,400.

Delina Cote has taken title to an estate at 35 Hanson street, near Tremont street, South End, assessed in the name of Mary Power, consisting of a three-story and basement swell front brick dwelling on 1109 square feet of land located at 35 Hanson street, near Tremont street, and valued at \$7800, including \$3300 on the land.

SALE OF ELM HILL LAND
Elizabeth A. Williams and others have just sold to Beal Brothers a large block of land on Homestead street, in the Elm Hill district of Roxbury. The land has a total area of 79,114 square feet and is assessed on a valuation of \$25,000. The Messrs. Beal have bought on private terms and will at once improve by the erection of high class, modern apartment houses. Edward H. Eldredge & Co., Devonshire building, 16 State-street, were the brokers who negotiated the sale.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND ROXBURY
Through the office of R. S. Barrows the estate of Elizabeth A. Dearborn situated No. 29 Oakdale street, Jamaica Plain, has been sold to David Birmingham of Boston. The property consists of two single dwelling houses and 6000 feet of land. It is taxed for \$5500.

BRIGHTON
Frances E. Monroe to William S. Heath, Chestnut Hill av.; q. \$1. Joseph Y. Elmer to Andrew Pierce, Hanover st.; q. \$1. Andrew Pierce to Edson P. Young, Hanover st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Sam L. Ginsburg has purchased a parcel of vacant land from Celia Lavinsky and another, fronting on Irwin avenue, near Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, containing 5200 square feet. It is assessed for \$2200.

DORCHESTER ACTIVITY
Robert A. Yates is the new owner of the estate 41-43 Edwin street, near Florida street, Dorchester, bought from Ellen Hedstrom. The total taxed value is \$4300, and the 3120 square feet of land carries \$800 of this amount.

The frame building at 100 Willowwood street, near Norfolk street, Dorchester, formerly owned by the New England Hospital for Women and Children, has passed into the hands of John S. Woodall. There are 4573 square feet of land in the deal taxed for \$8000, and a part of the total assessment of \$4300. Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the three-story octagon brick residence property, 179 Magnolia street, near Quincy street, assessed to William A. Glines, who sells to Reginald A. Carmichael, and is taxed for \$4000, \$700 of which is carried on the 1921 square feet of land.

Frank N. Fisher and wife are the buyers of George L. Dudley's frame dwelling on Shattuck street, near Waterlow street, Dorchester, together with 3000 square feet of land. It is valued for taxes at \$3300 with \$800 on the land.

LITTLE CURRENT IN GULF STREAM
Capt. Hild Hansen of the United Fruit Company's steamship Oregon, which arrived today from Banes, Cuba, reported an almost entire absence of current in the gulf stream. Allowance was made for the usual current encountered in the stream, but it was found that there was no perceptible movement. Captain Hansen has prepared a complete statement which will be forwarded to the hydrographic office at Washington.

Also a lot of land situated at Reading Highlands, owned by Charles H. Balkam to Kenneth A. Huse, who buys to build.

Walter K. Badger and Charles E. Watson have this week taken title to a 70 acre farm, known as the Lyman Taylor farm, owned by Mary A. Deering et al., the buildings of which were burned last fall, situated on Park street, North Reading, Mass. This beautiful tract of land with the orchard and pine upon it is being placed on the market under the title of Highland farms, and will be cut in 10 acre parcels or to suit prospective buyers who are building country homes in this location.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken and ventilating.

MUSIC NOTES

WITH the Aborn opera company giving up Boston as a field of exploitation for opera in English, and with the Metropolitan opera managers expressing doubt about their bringing their company to Boston another season, the men in charge of the plans of the Boston opera company have an opportunity to declare their precise views as to what the lyric possibilities of the city normally are. The Boston opera company has not been able to fill its subscription seating capacity by a long measure. It has had its good nights when novelties were presented; it has invariably had good Saturday matinee houses; it has had some excellent special performance houses. The Metropolitan company in a short engagement did well, but its managers had computations about taking patronage that could have gone to the regular Boston opera season. The Aborn company has found the public satisfied with opera and forces closed its spring season after three weeks trial.

All the evidence of the last year as to the relation of attendance to attraction ought to be sufficient to scheme a successful winter on, beginning November, 1912 and ending April, 1913. The guarantee fund has almost come to a standstill when two thirds raised; and though the entire \$150,000 need not be pledged before January, 1913, the static condition of it is an indication that the public does not completely understand what the intentions of the men in charge of opera in Boston are. It seems probable that the Boston opera subscription season could not only be fully guaranteed but could be completely sold out, if the plans and the entire plans of the managers could be made public at the outset and unflinchingly stand by to the end. If the public knew exactly what was expected of it and just what was to be given it, its loyalty to the opera house would unquestionably be expressed in a complete fund and probably in a fully subscribed season. If, for example, the public knew that there would be no extra performances, it knew that there were to be no visiting companies giving special seasons, if it knew that all the best attractions available in opera in the United States were to be brought to Boston and presented in even distribution on the regular subscription nights at afternoons, its duty to its lyric leaders would be clear.

The Boston managers have always given the public what they promised. The only uncertainty has been in their willingness to divert their energies from the main proposition. An intensive policy of developing their patronage seems in order, now that the extensive method has been so conspicuously found wanting.

TWO VIOLINS PLAYED

The Boston Symphony orchestra closed its Cambridge series of concerts Thursday evening, playing before a large audience in Sanders theater. Mr. Fiedler was enthusiastically applauded at the intermission and was presented with a wreath at the end of the concert. The retiring Symphony conductor gave for his farewell program before the University public the Brahms symphony No. 2 in D major; the Vieuxtemps violin concerto in D minor, No. 4; and the Strauss tone poem, "A Hero's Life." His soloist was Miss Irma Seydel.

Mr. Fiedler and his men never entered into the interpretation of a modern work with greater enthusiasm and with more conscious command of their technique and expression than at this concert, when playing the masterly constructed pieces of Strauss music of the biographical name, vigor, boldness and sincerity characterized the reading. The listener could not but rejoice that modern musical thinking is so vital a thing as conductor and players proved it to be. Mr. Witke, the concert master, put the delicate touch of a hero who knows whereof he is conqueror into the incidental solo passages which Strauss has given to the chief instrument of the orchestra.

The informal modern method of treating the solo violin was amply illustrated in the tone poem. The formal, non-symphonic style of the old school was neatly realized in the Vieuxtemps concerto, in which the Boston violinist, Miss Seydel, appeared. The concerto contains three moods, or more correctly two. There is a lively mood occurring twice and there is a contrasting serious mood. The formulas of expression applicable to the lively mood are interestingly within Miss Seydel's powers. The introductory allegro and the brilliant march finale took energy, pomposity and many other appropriate characteristics from the bow of the soloist.

The deeper kind of expression needed for the adagio seemed to be some years away. Plainly Miss Seydel's excellent music masters have trained her with great care in one important direction and have left her to herself in another. And they have shown good judgment in doing so. The more earnest and searching moods of the violin are not to be mastered in the lesson hour at the studio.

Miss Seydel was safe in her intonations in the first and last moments of the concerto. In the second movement, one in which she failed to persuade as an interpreter, her intonation failed of agreement with the voices of the wood choir more than once.

NOTES
Arthur Nikisch and the London Symphony orchestra appear at Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, April 27, at 2:30 o'clock. Their program contains in the first part, Beethoven's "Egmont" overture and Tschaikowsky's "Pathetic" symphony, and in the second part, three

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York

Rochambeau, for Havre..... April 27
"Oceanic" for Liverpool..... April 27
"Kronland," for Dover-Antwerp..... April 27
"Saint Anna," for Naples-Marselles..... April 27
Sailings from Boston

Centaur, for Liverpool..... April 28
Laconia, for Liverpool..... April 29
"Canopic" for Mediterranean ports..... April 29
Cedarian, for Manchester..... April 29
"Athena," for Liverpool..... April 29
"Sailings from Glasgow

May 1 "Columba," for New York..... April 29
"California," for New York..... April 29
"Caledonian," for New York..... April 29
"Cameroons," for New York..... April 29
"Numidias," for Boston..... April 29
"Columbia," for New York..... April 29
"Sailings from Hamburg

Manston, for Antwerp..... April 29
Havercard, for Liverpool..... April 29
"Aeneas," for Mediterranean ports..... April 29
"Marquette," for Antwerp..... April 29
"Graf Waldersee," for Havre..... April 29
"America," for New York..... April 29
"Victoria," for New York..... April 29
"Olympic," for New York..... April 29
"Amerika," for New York..... April 29
"Sailings from Hamburg

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y. April 29
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York..... April 29
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y. April 29
George Washington, for N. Y. April 29
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York..... April 29
"Prinz Oskar," for Hamburg..... April 29
"Koenigin Luise," for New York..... April 29
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie," for New York..... April 29

Sailings from Bremen

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, N. Y. April 29
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York..... April 29
"Prinzessin Viktoria," for New York..... April 29
"Victoria," for New York..... April 29
"Pretoria," for New York..... April 29
"America," for New York..... April 29
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"Prinzessin Viktoria," for New

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

REAL ESTATE

GRANOLITHIC SIDEWALKS
STEPS and entrances, Garage and Cellar Floors. Asphalt Flooring. Puritan Sanitary Flooring. Roofing of all kinds.
WARREN BROTHERS COMPANY,
50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

New England Farms

And country houses. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market st., Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FIGS—Merced county, San Joaquin valley. The district proved best in the state for alfalfa and for culture. Land for sale in large or small tracts. Write for literature and prices. J. W. HINCLOFFE, 338 Chamber of Commerce bldg., Pasadena, Cal.

REAL ESTATE—MAINE

MAINE FARM, near the sea; bordered by deep, salt-water river; boating, fishing and trolley close by; 28 acres good land; attractive buildings. Address Z 22, Monitor.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET—Camp at Canobie Lake, Salem, N. H., for summer, seven rooms, room for caravans; for rent. Write. Consists of about rentals. Careful attention. Monthly accountings. Prime first mortgages, large or small amounts, 5% and 6% interest. 50% of true value on every day on hand. Statements upon request. Correspondence invited. References. NICKELS & SMITH, 311 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

REAL ESTATE—MINNEAPOLIS

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE, vacant or improved, sold or consigned, purchased for cash. Rent, repairs, Consists of about rentals. Careful attention. Monthly accountings. Prime first mortgages, large or small amounts, 5% and 6% interest. 50% of true value on every day on hand. Statements upon request. Correspondence invited. References. NICKELS & SMITH, 311 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

FINANCIAL

\$7000 TO \$12,000 NEEDED to extend an established wholesale business; prefer to pay simply 6% for money loaned, but will consider any amount if it is desired; will bear thorough investigation. Call or write to good eastern principals. P. MOULIN, 510 Mission st., San Francisco.

WE BUY AND LOAN on legacies and undivided estates. Quick and confidential service. ALVIN W. WHITTIER & CO., 16 State st., Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE \$25 to \$50 weekly at home evenings or spare time. We manufacture our patented specialties and have many making propositions for those who wish to enter the Mail Order business, everything from experience, no investment. Large profits, quick returns, no advertising. Our years of experience, personal assistance and up-to-date ideas assure your success. Write for Positive Proof and free booklet. PINE MFG. CO., Inc., Desk J 7, 144 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lipton, Saskatchewan

People and money needed to develop this wonderful country; I can sell you good farms or can loan your money to prosperous farmers; particulars on request. NIELS M. LARSON, Lipton, Sask.

FOR RENT, best location in Worcester, near Columbia rd. and Washington st., upper suite of 8 rooms in two-family house, hot water heaters, gas, electricity; new house, rent \$45. O'MEARA & LYNCH, 642 Warren st., Roxbury.

UNITED OCT. 1st—Furnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath, maid's room. Rent very low. 15 Clifton road, Brookline, suite 1. Tel. B. B. 5419-M.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, SUITE 2—Furnished 3-room housekeeping apartment, care, light, and laundry, c. h. w. Tel. 1-25400.

SURE INCOME selling patented articles. Catalogue free. HOME COMFORTS SUPPLY CO., 771 Lincoln bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATERER to serve clean, wholesome board in furnished room house, good locality; fair terms. ATURADA, 411 W. 21st st.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE—Woods electric brougham. 5 years old, in excellent condition, just out of the paint shop with entirely new finish from the wood up. Cost \$2000, will sell for \$2000. f. o. b. Minneapolis. Address 909 Calvert bldg., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE: General merchandise store, 1000 sq. ft., good proposition for the right man; building and stock valued \$3000; terms. Address 50, Livingston, Mich.

FOR RENT—To close an estate, a woolen mill in Baltimore; output 40,000 yds. per month; power, water and steam auxiliary. Address 909 Calvert bldg., Baltimore, Md.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—We have an opening for a clean-cut, experienced man for work in Boston and vicinity; call before 10:30 a. m., A. Q. COLE & CO., 100 Court House pl., Springfield.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR MAN and mechanic, competent wanted to take charge of shop in Boston employing 8 to 10 men; first-class pay; special opportunity for individual who knows his business; good reference and experience; Boston man preferred. Apply by letter only to O. H. SCHILDWACH, 30 Columbia st., Brookline.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTOR—LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE HANDS—LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; 12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

BAKER wanted, summer hotel BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, good shoer, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAFHER—S. S. G. learned business, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S. Kneeland st., Boston.

BOAT BUILDERS wanted; state CO-POWER BOAT CO., Wachusett.

BOX-SHOCK FITTING wanted; Apple BAILY LUMBER CO., Suncook N. H. 27.

BOY wanted, capable American boy to make himself generally useful and heroic the business. PINKHAM PRESS, 231 Congress st., Boston.

BOY American wanted to learn wood business. Apply at 9 a. m., BLAKE & STEARNS, 55 Summer st., Boston.

BILLARD, BORING MILL HANDS—LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke.

CHEF (German) wanted at summer hotel BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CLERK, neat, appearing, \$6, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), S. Kneeland st., Boston.

COAT MAKER wanted, CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield.

DRAFTSMAN wanted. First-class men accustomed to a general line of tool and fixture work; state experience and work required. LOMODOR CO. OF AMERICA, Bridgeport, Conn.

DRAWING-ROOM HELP wanted for worsted mills; send stamp for reply. CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

ENGRAVER wanted, book die engraver, FORT HILL ENGRAVING CO., 30 Pearl st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class. Apply by letter only; we make no charge. CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield, Mass.

ENGINEER 2nd-class wanted; work at Steele street, \$17.50, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Brookline, Mass.

FARMHANDS wanted; must be temperate and experienced; send stamp for reply. CITY EMP. OFFICE, 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

GEAR CUTTER wanted, book die engraver, FORT HILL ENGRAVING CO., 30 Pearl st., Boston.

ENGINEER, second class. Apply by letter only; we make no charge. CONNECTICUT VALLEY LABOR BUREAU, 11-12 Court House pl., Springfield.

ENGINEER 2nd-class wanted; work at Steele street, \$17.50, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Brookline, Mass.

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Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

GENERAL ELECTRIC WORKING CAPITAL A STRONG FEATURE

Net Quick Assets of Company Equal Eighty-Five Per Cent of Annual Gross Sales at End of Fiscal Year

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND

General Electric continues a tower of strength among industrial concerns. The company's working capital of \$60,406,227 on Dec. 31 was more than three times the amount at which the 921 acres of plants, including nearly 10,000,000 feet of manufacturing floor space, were carried on the books.

In other words, General Electric had at the end of its late fiscal period net quick assets equal to 85 per cent of annual gross sales. Considering the large proportion of the company's business, certainly not less than 40 per cent, which is small apparatus not requiring the tying up of cash for extended periods, this is certainly a most liberal total of working capital. That this is so is shown by the huge bulk of cash, almost \$18,000,000, compared with less than \$15,000,000 at the close of 1910 and with one exception the biggest cash balance in the company's history.

General Electric has working capital to handle gross business at least \$20,000,000 larger. This should indefinitely set at rest the rumors that the company is contemplating new financing to take the form of debentures.

Illustrative of the extreme conservatism of General Electric's valuation placed upon its fixed assets, it is only necessary to state that the plants, including buildings, land and machinery, which are carried at \$19,538,921, represent an actual cash expenditure during the past 19 years of \$50,171,004. The difference of \$33,297,949 has been charged off the books. In short plants are carried on the books at only 34 per cent of their actual cost price. Here is room enough and to spare for even the most excessive depreciation.

After writing off \$3,113,480 for depreciation of plant account, General Electric showed a balance in the late year of 13.5 per cent on \$77,335,200 stock compared with 16.6 per cent on \$12,154,000 less stock in 1910.

Perhaps the two most interesting features of 1911 operations were the piling up of surplus to a total of \$29,019,892, equal to \$37.50 per share for the 377,335,200 stock. In the last four years surplus has increased \$13,000,000. It appears evident that directors will sooner or later recognize the rapid accumulation of surplus and the ability of the company to do more for shareholder either in the form of larger cash dividends or a stock dividend.

A very important feature of 1911 was the writing off the books entirely of the \$2,805,076 invested in copper mining, principally in the Buly Hill mine in California. This may be said to represent the closing of the dream that General Electric could produce its copper at its own mine. The Buly Hill experiment is ended. The mine is there. Some day a method may be discovered whereby it can operate without being obliged to shut down on account of fume difficulties with farmers. But in a broad way General Electric has indicated to its shareholders that the idea that a big industrial enterprise of this character should own the source of raw material is not feasible.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 26)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—R. W. Johnson and J. K. Orr of J. Kyle Orr Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Baltimore—John Adams of Carroll, Adams & Co.; Tour.

Birmingham—A. B. & B. Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago—P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Son, Inc.

Chicago—Philip Karl and H. Masette of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.

Cincinnati—A. Levy of Chas. Mels. Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Green Bay—J. J. W. Cone; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—F. Menendez of Cachet Garcia Menendez; Essex.

Havana, Cuba—J. N. Prader of J. N. Prader & Co.; Essex.

Montgomery, Va.—W. J. Wardell and L. Flumin of Small & Flumin; U. S.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Wetherell of W. J. Martine & Bros. Tour.

New York—J. K. Krom of G. R. Kinney & Co.; S. Washington St.

Philadelphia—G. F. Gribel of J. G. Gribel & Sons; Adams.

Pittsburgh—J. I. Meany of Joseph I. Meany & Co.; Adams.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harry J. Lang of Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.

Richmond, Va.—L. Z. Morris of Fleischmann & Morris; Lenox.

San Juan, P. R.—H. Flores Gonzalez; U. S.

Santiago, Cuba—J. M. Rodriguez of Rodriguez & Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—G. A. S. McDougal of E. A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S.

Syracuse, N. Y.—M. D. Brandwein of Syracuse Shoe & Leather Co.; Essex.

Toronto, Ont.—E. Rounds of Footwear & Co.; Parker.

Wilmington, Del.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; U. S.

Wilmington, N. Y.—T. W. Sawyer of Dunn, McCarthy & Co.; Essex.

Leicester, Eng.—Wm. R. Box of Baxter & Co.; Essex.

Leicester, Eng.—Mr. McQueen of Plemmons, McQueen & Co.; Essex.

Liverpool, Eng.—Mr. Johnson of J. C. Gale & Co.; at Converse & Co., 27 South St.

Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Parker, Parker & Co.; Touraine.

Toronto, Can.—Walker Parker of Walker Parker Shoe Co.; Touraine.

UNITED GAS SHOWS THIRTEEN PER CENT EARNED LAST YEAR

Expenses Are Kept Well in Hand, the Ratio to Income Declining From That of the Previous Year

NEW WORK PLANNED

United Gas Improvement Company, which is interested in 38 gas and electric companies located in various parts of the country, earned a surplus available for dividends equal to 13.01 per cent on its \$55,502,950 capital stock for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1911. This compares with a divisible surplus equal to 12.75 per cent on the same amount of capital stock in the previous fiscal year.

One of the features of the company's annual report consists of the relatively small proportion of reserves compared with income. This ratio was 13.05 per cent in 1911 as against 13.24 per cent in 1910. The sinking fund for the retirement of the Philadelphia Gas Works investment received a slightly larger addition than in 1910. Total income, surplus for dividends and surplus for each year for the last four fiscal years have been:

	Surplus
1911	\$8,308,348
1910	8,159,320
1909	7,649,234
1908	7,216,311

Total income Div. surp. for year.

1911 \$8,308,348 \$7,221,491 \$2,042,755

1910 8,159,320 7,079,053 2,914,681

1909 7,649,234 6,636,108 2,172,275

1908 7,216,311 6,326,767 1,977,119

From the above showing it is evident that the 8 per cent dividends on the total outstanding capital stock which have been earned nearly twice over, are safe. While working capital is not large, totaling \$7,598,230 for the last fiscal year, not including materials and supplies or about 13 per cent of capital stock, it appears sufficient for all ordinary needs, particularly as there was a profit and loss surplus at the end of the last fiscal year amounting to \$22,621,733. There has also been an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 in working capital within three years. The working capital for the last four fiscal years has been:

1911 \$8,308,348

1910 8,159,320

1909 7,649,234

1908 7,216,311

RAILWAY WORK IN JAPAN ADVANCING SATISFACTORILY

Enzo Ota, engineer of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, was entertained in Boston Thursday by officials at the South station. Speaking of railway construction in Japan he said:

"Japan now has 6000 miles of railroad, considerably over 5000 of which are owned and financed by the government. I have been studying the railroad situation in France, Belgium and England for two years and expect to get back to Japan next September, after visiting Sweden. We now have in hand a number of important projects on our railroads.

"These include the standard guaging (to 4 feet, 8½ inch dimensions) of 600 miles of main line along the coast from Tokio to Shimonesaki. The gauge of the Japanese railroads has heretofore been 3 feet 6 inches. This piece of reconstruction will approximate \$10,000,000 in cost and will be financed entirely in Japan.

"From the port of Shimonesaki across the channel to the railroad system on the large Kusyu island it is proposed to establish communication either by tunnel, bridge or ferry at the port of Mojii. Kusyu island is separated from the mainland between these points by a channel over 100 feet deep but only 800 feet wide.

"We are also embarking on further electrification work, to comprise 17 miles of line between Tokio and the principal port of Yokohama. Already, aside from the program, we have 12 miles of double-track suburban road electrified with the single-phase overhead-trolley system.

"Industrially, my information is that the outlook in Japan is satisfactory, with the business conditions generally improving."

DIVIDENDS

Great Northern Paper Company has declared a dividend of \$1 per share, payable May 1.

Harmony Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 27.

The Pure Oil Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on its stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 15.

United Railways of Baltimore declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable May 10 to holders of record May 2.

Emerson Mills declared a regularly quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record today.

The Lowell Electric Light Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable May 1 to stock of record at close of business April 26.

Proctor & Gamble Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock, payable May 15 to holders of record April 30.

United Railways of Baltimore declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock, payable May 10 to holders of record May 2.

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn declared a semi-annual dividend of \$4 per share, payable May 1 to stock of record at close of business April 26.

Cumberland County Power & Light Company of Portland, Me., have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25.

The American Glue Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 8½ cents per share and an extra dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 20.

PHILADELPHIA—Heavy steel scrap in the Philadelphia district has had a recent advance of about 50 cents per ton and is up altogether about \$1 since the first of the year. The quotation is now \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, compared with \$12 to \$12.50 early in January. Within a few days some large lots have been taken off the market by extensive users and it is not thought that any further immediate advance of consequence is likely.

The advance in steel scrap has been concurrent with the increase in activity in the steel mills in eastern Pennsylvania. Plate mills are now running 80 per cent to 90 per cent of rated capacity, as compared with 70 per cent to 75 per cent six weeks ago. Many of the plate mills are actually producing as much as possible, although not reaching full rated capacity on account of some of the plant being in process of repairs. The structural steel plants are running about 60 per cent to 70 per cent, as compared with less than 50 per cent six weeks ago.

Basic pig iron at \$15. Phillipsburg, N. J. This represents an advance of 50 cents per ton in a few weeks and \$1 to \$1.25 from the low prices made toward the close of 1911.

The market for foundry iron is also firmer, although not to the extent noticeable in basic iron. No. 25 foundry is about \$15.25 per ton, delivered in Philadelphia, a fair average for standard brands. The quoted minimum is \$15 but more is sold at \$15.25 than at \$15.

There have been recent sales of carload lots, as high as \$15.50, which is the highest in many months, although no large lots have sold at that price.

These manufacturing establishments paid \$4,365,613,000 in salaries and wages and turned out products to the value of \$20,672,052,000, to produce which materials costing \$12,141,791,000 were consumed.

Value added by manufacture, namely, the difference between the cost of materials and total value of products, was \$8,530,261,000.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 45½¢; sales, 462; receipts, 618; exports, 4; stock, 18,843. Rosin firm: sales, 1274; receipts, 1699; stock, 47,317.

WILMINGTON—Spirits steady; good, \$6.45. Spirits, machine steady at 44½¢. Turpentine firm at \$1.00; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 44, Columbia Steel 44½, Electric Storage B. 55½, Gen. Asphalt pf 67, Lehigh Nav. trc. 90, Lehigh Valley 85, Pacific Steel pf 100, Philadelphia Co. 53, Philadelphia Co. pf 43½, Philadelphia Electric 18½, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 23, Philadelphia Traction 84, Union Traction 50½, United Gas Imp. 80½.

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and raw sugar market unchanged. London beet market easier, April and May off 5d to 1s 8½d for both; Aug. off 1½d to 1s 9½d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 34s 9d; rosin common, firm at 16s 9d.

DISBURSEMENTS ESTIMATED FOR MONTH OF MAY

Total Payments About Three Millions Greater Than for the Corresponding Period of Last Year

DIVIDEND FORECAST

NEW YORK—Total dividend and interest disbursements for May are estimated by Dow, Jones & Co., to approximate \$106,000,000, as against \$103,000,000 for the same month a year ago.

"The increase of about \$3,000,000 is quite evenly divided between the disbursements to stockholders and those to bondholders, in the first instance aggregating \$2,733,838 and in the latter \$2,85,582.

Dividend payments will exceed \$32,000,000, made up as follows: Railroads, \$11,115,036, and banks and trust companies in New York and Brooklyn \$1,822,250. Disbursements which will exceed the \$1,000,000 mark are comparatively few in number and include Northern Pacific with \$43,340,000, Great Northern with \$3,674,138, an extra dividend of 10 per cent on Eastern Kodak common \$1,558,620, Amalgamated copper \$1,538,879, National City Bank's semi-annual disbursement of 5 per cent on its \$25,000,000 capital stock \$1,250,000, and Reading common \$1,050,000.

Capacity operations are probably close to the limit although exact figures are always deceiving in view of the changing conditions in so many and so varied mills with such different fabrics and selling seasons. The company is sold into midsummer on its big lines and already a handful of the carded woolen mills have withdrawn their products from the market.

To handle this big acreation in business American Woolen has not been obliged to have recourse to the banks. It is borrowing only an ordinary amount and practically all of its paper is with savings banks. National banks have not been offered

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

DAYS OF GLADSTONE'S IRISH BILLS RECALLED

Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley Stand Again Today as in Early Years for Measure Which Confers Home Rule

STORY IS RETOLD



Special sketch reproduced by permission of the Daily Graphic

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE CENTER Listening to debate on the home rule bill of 1886

In the interval there had come the secession of the Liberal Unionists, of Lord Hartington, the leader of the party after Mr. Gladstone, of Mr. Goschen, the greatest Liberal financier of the day and a future Unionist chancellor of the exchequer, and of Sir Henry James, the man who, if he had remained in the party would have been the next lord chancellor.

Few people believed, however, that Mr. Chamberlain, the Pinchbeck Robespierre, as Lord Randolph Churchill nicknamed him, would have been the man to deliver the final blow. He was the ultra Radical of the ministry, a home ruler almost as old as Mr. Parnell and his followers, but when the information came, on the day of the second reading, that the two famous members for Birmingham were going to lead the whole Birmingham group into the "No" lobby, it was known that the fate of the first home rule bill was sealed.

On the night of June 7, 1886, Mr. Gladstone made, in the House of Commons, his final speech on the second reading of the bill, in replying to the criticism of the opposition. What was going to happen was well known, and when the tellers advanced to the table, and the speaker read out the figures: for the second reading 313, against 343, there was of course nothing like the excitement which would have ensued if there had been any question of the result.

The election which followed was disastrous to the Liberal party. The Conservatives were returned 316 strong, with 77 Liberal Unionists to assist them. The Liberals mustered only 492, with 85 Nationalists to support their policy. Possibly the energy and resource of Mr. Gladstone were never more manifest than during this period of opposition. Little by little the opinion of the country was changed. The tide was sweeping furiously.

PETROL GAS USED BY TRADESMEN IN WADHURST, ENG.

Special to the Monitor

LONDON—It is said that some tradesmen living at Wadhurst in Sussex have installed private petrol gas plants to take the place of the ordinary coal-gas supply.

"The Standard" reports an interview with an electric light firm in Victoria street, in the course of which their representative was told that if petrol gas is confined to lighting only it becomes a very good substitute for coal, but if by this same method the attempt was made to heat a house it would prove very expensive.

"Petrol gas," he said, "is sometimes generated by engines, but this seems somewhat inconvenient because engines have to be started whenever a light is wanted. We ourselves believe in the generation of petrol gas by an engineless plant driven by a weight which is wound up."

He pointed out that after three minutes winding of a simple grandfather clock kind, the result is a 24 hours' supply. In the clockwork plant the petrol tank can be separate from the rest of the plant and fixed out of doors, while the generator can be made to draw very small quantities of the gas direct from the tank. This means that only a few teaspoonsfuls of the gas are in the machine at one time, and thus there is no danger of an explosion. Portable petrol gas lamps are now made and there is every prospect of this alternative to coal gas becoming popular.

LONDON MARKET IS NOW RECEIVING ENGLISH FLOWERS

Scilly Isles and Guernsey Are First to Send in Their Complement of Daffodils After Easter Has Passed

Special to the Monitor

LONDON—The Easter season is always one which brings good profits to the flower sellers in Covent Garden. Arum lilies and Harisii lilies are in demand, as well as the daffodils and narcissi, which have made their appearance on the market since the latter days of February and the beginning of March.

The English flower market throughout the winter is largely supplied by the nurseries in the south of France, at Nice, Hyeres, Cannes, etc., and though the flowers take two days in coming, it is the general rule that they arrive perfectly fresh, this being due to the excellent method of packing adopted by the trade.

After Easter, however, the flowers are nearly all of English production. The Scilly Isles and Guernsey are the first to send their complement of daffodils, narcissi and anemones, followed a little later in the season by iris and gladioli.

The summer, contrary perhaps to expectations, is not the most favorable season, as far as profit goes, in Covent Garden. Flowers are produced in large quantities in private gardens and the market produce is consequently not so largely in demand. The home and southern counties, however, continue to send large supplies to London and these are forwarded in many cases to Manchester, Burnley, and even as far north as Newcastle and Sunderland. Perhaps the best season for English grown flowers is the autumn, when chrysanthemums are in their prime.

The bulk of the sales are effected in Covent Garden in the early hours of the morning. Toward 9 o'clock in the morning is the time when the coster has the chance of purchasing for a third of the price which they fetch in the early hours large bundles of cut flowers which, in his turn, disposes of at the street corners of the West End of London.

CARP MINISTRY IN ROUMANIA IS LEAVING OFFICE

Special to the Monitor

BUKHAREST, Roumania—As has been generally prognosticated the Carp ministry has fallen. Ever since the result of the appeal which was given against the government in the Tramway Company case, the fall of the cabinet has been unavoidable.

It will be remembered that in December, 1911, Mr. Carp caused a law relating to the Tramway Company to receive the sanction of Parliament, and that this law having been brought before the court of appeal was pronounced unconstitutional and arbitrary. The government was then faced with the difficult position of being unable to enforce a law which they themselves had passed through Parliament.

The fall of the Carp ministry after a 15-months' tenure of office will, it is believed, insure in the near future the coming of the conservative Democrats into power.

Today, Lord Morley will probably take charge of the home rule bill when it reaches the House of Lords, while Mr. Asquith is the prime minister who has explained the provisions of the third home rule bill to the existing House of Commons.

IMPROVED IRISH HOTELS PRAISED

Special to the Monitor

DUBLIN, Ire.—The Hotel and Tourist Association of Ireland convened lately for its annual meeting, when the chairman alluded to the good name which Ireland produce bears, and congratulated the association on its endeavors to serve tourists to the country with this produce in the best form that modern cookery can devise, that is fresh and hot, and so maintain Ireland's reputation that the best and cheapest food in the world can be obtained here. He also commented on the great improvement which has taken place in Irish hotels.

H. G. Kilby, chairman of the association, spoke of the need for a law to define what should constitute an hotel, so that the unwary stranger should never find to his cost that the name was undeserved. At present any lodging house however small could put the name over its door.

IRRIGATION AREA GREAT IN PUNJAB

Special to the Monitor

LAHORE, India—The upper Chenab section of the great Punjab triple canal system which was opened recently by the viceroy in the course of his spring tour, is one of the largest irrigating canals in the world, being 91 miles long and irrigating an area of 605,000 acres. When the whole project is completed an area of 2,000,000 acres will be added to the vast irrigated tracts of India.

FRENCH NAVY CHANGES DRESS

Special to the Monitor

PARIS—French naval officers are to be given the uniform worn prior to 1903 and comprising a cocked hat, gold and silver embroidered tunics and striped trousers, for receptions and other official occasions.

CONTEST IN GERMANY INVOLVES STATESMEN

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz Pressing for Increased Navy, May Win Retirement of Foreign Head

FORMER'S STAR RISES

Special to the Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The mystery of the German foreign office is still unsolved. At the same time, it is perfectly clear that a struggle is going on between Grand Admiral von Tirpitz on the one side, and the chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, of the foreign office, on the other.

The admiral is taking advantage of the passions which have been roused with respect to England to press the claims of an increased navy in every way. From his own point of view, this is no doubt satisfactory, as it enables him to get up the public pressure without which the raising of the new taxes would be a great difficulty.

The views of the foreign office are, however, very different. They have to do not with a mere naval question, but with the politics of Europe, and they realize, in a way which the admiralty is able to ignore, the vastness of the financial and political interests at stake. For the time being, it is believed that the admiral's star is in the ascendant, and that at any moment news may come of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's resignation.

He has the credit of being a supporter of the policy of the entente for which the British government in general and Lord Haldane in particular are striving, and he perhaps understands more clearly than the admiral that the unfortunate problem of Anglo-German relationships is not to be solved by the mere building of ships.

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TELLS TEACHERS HIS EDUCATIONAL IDEAL

Special to the Monitor

HULL, Eng.—A large gathering assembled at Hull for the annual conference of the National Union of Teachers.

The Archbishop of York, in welcoming the conference, pointed out that no form of government made a greater demand than democracy upon the high average intelligence and capacity of its citizens, and they might indeed look forward to the future with hope, if they could be sure that an increasing number of their average citizens were educated persons.

An immense amount of educational zeal and efficiency would, however, be lost if they closed the school life of the people at the point where it was closed at present. Teachers could not do more than introduce children to knowledge. If their work was to be continued they must retain some hold upon the advancing intelligence of every boy and girl until perhaps as far as 18 years of age. He concluded by stating his educational ideal to be the teaching of the fewest possible subjects to the smallest possible classes by the best possible teachers.

Another speaker said every public primary school should be under complete popular control. Under the dual system so far as the education of over 3,000,000 children was concerned the opportunity for the exercise of the teaching profession was limited to those who satisfied school managers that they were traveling to heaven by the same road as themselves.

This system was tolerated on the plea of providing for the continued denominational religious instruction of children whose parents, in the vast majority of cases, had not asked for it.

He concluded by stating his educational ideal to be the teaching of the fewest possible subjects to the smallest possible classes by the best possible teachers.

The step was considered a radical one and the government decreed that no advertisements should be inserted in the newspapers asking for funds. This proved no setback to the women; they collected sufficient funds privately and the Russian universities were opened to them. Anna Pavlova was one of the first to benefit by a university training.

Nineteen hundred and eight, however,

was the year of her great triumph for

in that year the first national congress

of women met in St. Petersburg and

Madame Pavlova was elected president.

LORD HARDWICKE FINDS SPEECH TO LORDS DIFFICULT

Special to the Monitor

LONDON—The Earl of Hardwicke

who in his time has been a miner, a prospector in Australia, an engineer, motorist, balloonist and an airman, made his maiden speech in the House of Lords on the minimum wage bill.

His lordship, in relating some of his personal experiences as a miner in America, concluded with the following words: "My lords, I apologize for making what I know to be a very poor speech, though I had intended to make a very good one."

To a representative of the Daily Mail Lord Hardwicke said: "I am disappointed in my speech. There were a great many other points I wished to make and arguments which I touched upon that I wanted to elaborate . . .

When I began I was confident of making my meaning clear, but as I went on I did not seem to have succeeded. The whole atmosphere of the House is cold

to speak in. I meant to bring out a nice new-laid egg and I found it was an addled one."

Lord Hardwicke added that he was a Socialist, but not of the same kind as the leaders of the present strike movement, who, he affirmed, were all for destruction and had nothing, when they had destroyed everything, to build the house up again.

PRACTICAL WORK OF LABORATORY IS MARKED IN YEAR

Special to the Monitor

LONDON—At the annual meeting of

the general board of the National Physi-

cal Laboratory held at Teddington re-

cently, the visitors were received by Sir

Archibald Geikie, president of the Royal

Society, and by Lord Rayleigh. They

were then able to see the laboratory and

were shown, among other things, the new

Lorenz apparatus for the determination

of the ohm in absolute units, in opera-

tion.

Much work of practical value has been done during the past year. Dr. Stanton in the engineering department has completed some investigations on wind pressures and has obtained some useful results, and it is interesting to note that permission has been given for experiments on the variation of lateral wind force to be carried out on Tower bridge.

Those interested in aviation will be glad to learn that in this department of the National Physical Laboratory, a good deal of progress has been made in the study of the best forms of aeroplane surfaces, and of the distribution of flow round such surfaces. Considerable advances have also been made in other sections.

The Verner building, whose purpose is

to advance the science of metallurgy, has

been completed during the past year, and

the William Froude national tank, where

experiments on ship resistances will be

carried on, was opened by Lady Bristol

last July.

ELECTRIFICATION OF SUBURBAN LINES OF PARIS IS EXPECTED

Special to the Monitor

PARIS, France—Ever since M. Dupuy's

appointment as minister of public works

he has been actively occupying himself

with the question of the scheme for the

electrification of the suburban railway

services of Paris, full details of which

have already been given in these columns.

In the month of March, 1910, the state

railway officials submitted to the then

minister of public works, M. Millerand, a

scheme for carrying out this work, and

in August of the same year he remitted

the same to a commission who, in the

following February, reported favorably

on the scheme. Since then it has been

considered by a technical committee,

including military and civil experts dealing

with various matters coming within the

respective provinces.

Since this examination the scheme has

been considered by all the local authorities

through which the various lines will pass.

The formal reports have just been

filled and the minister of public works

has forwarded the scheme to the "Conseil

d'Etat," where it is to be declared to be

a necessary work of public utility, after

which, as a matter of course, the work

of transforming the present steam sys-

tem into an electric one will be imme-

dately commenced.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, April 26, 1912

Japan in Brazil

IN THE immediate vicinity of those much-discussed German settlements in south Brazil which at one time were thought to constitute a serious menace to the principle embodied in the Monroe doctrine, a Tokio syndicate has just secured an advantageous concession from the state of Santa Catharina, for immediate colonization by Japanese families. The recent Magdalena bay flurry might tempt one to make comparisons and draw inferences that were at once unsympathetic and unwarranted. For this is simply another instance of Japan's pertinacity in seeking touch with South America and of Brazil's well-known policy to welcome whatever immigration might appear to afford economic advantages.

Japan and Brazil have found common ground where other and more accessible Latin republics have either shown considerable reticence or positive opposition, or have been unable to offer Japanese immigrants sufficient inducement. This circumstance becomes significant when it is considered what a systematic and really successful colonization of points on the east coast of South America would mean to the Panama canal; that it would necessarily give it a place in Japan's national economy which it could not take under any other conceivable conditions; and not only the Panama canal, but the whole of isthmian America from Tehuantepec to Darien.

One marvels at the daring of Brazilian immigration policy. One asks if such a policy is really broad and far-sighted, or if it is not rather the opposite. For what with the pronounced colored infusion from slave days and the strong European settlements of Latin, Teutonic and Slavic stocks, the rising influx from the Levant and the native Indian of the jungle, it would seem that the great southern republic had variety enough for its melting pot without going to eastern Asia. For however Brazil, republican in aspiration but oligarchic to the core, expects to merge and fuse, coordinate or subordinate its many stocks, it must not forget that a race so clearly in the ascent mentally and physically as the Japanese will hardly be merged without rising to the top at once; if, indeed, it can be merged at all and will not irrepressibly assert its racial solidarity.

There is in this a strong community of interests between the United States and Spanish America, though it is but dimly seen today. It is for the watchman to see it clearly.

Forward Work in Florida

WHATEVER the merits or demerits of the recent controversy over the development of the Everglade region of Florida, the fact remains that the work of development goes on. This fact is emphasized eloquently by the official opening this week of the first of a system of five great drainage and reclamation canals that is intended to raise 4,000,000 acres of land as rich as any on the face of the globe out of the Okeechobee swamp. The territory to be drained is described as resembling a great saucer, irregular in shape, 160 miles long by 60 miles wide. In this basin is situated Lake Okeechobee, the second largest body of fresh water wholly within the confines of the United States. Heretofore the basin has been without means of drainage and the rainfall and overflow of the lake have made the vast region a marsh and wilderness.

The canals are intended to provide outlets for the surplus waters in this basin. Four of them are called main channels, and these aggregate 203 miles in length; the fifth is a subsidiary or connecting channel of smaller dimensions. Contracts with the state provide that the entire work shall be completed before July 1, 1913. The canal just completed is called the Gulf-to-Atlantic canal, and in itself is the beginning of the realization of a dream, one that Albert Gilchrist, the present Governor of Florida, has cherished since he was a very young man. His party this week, as part of the ceremony of celebration, after proceeding from Jacksonville to Ft. Myers, proceeded in launches up the Caloosahatchee and through the canal to Ft. Lauderdale on the Atlantic side of the peninsula. That is to say, Governor Gilchrist and his canal inaugural party have succeeded in doing the thing which many thinkers in and out of Florida have long been saying should be done if ever an interoceanic canal were constructed across Central America.

It will require widening and deepening, much additional expenditure of money, to make the Gulf-to-Atlantic canal across the peninsula of Florida worthy of its name, but a beginning has been made, and for this Florida and Governor Gilchrist are to be congratulated. They are to be congratulated, also, that, notwithstanding all that has been said in disparagement of the enterprise, the work of draining the Everglades is actually in progress.

Women in Journalism

BARNARD COLLEGE, affiliated with Columbia University much as Radcliffe is with Harvard University, is to make special provision for training women who wish to profit by recent establishment of a school of journalism in connection with the university. For two years, at least, applicants will be segregated with other women students of the college. Then, presumably, they will merge study and practise with the men of the school; and thus receive essentially the same preparation. They do this thing differently in the western state universities; but the tentative, cautious method is characteristic of the metropolitan institution. That a chance has been offered at all is encouraging; and "beggars cannot be choosers." Much of the success of this experiment at Columbia, whether men or women students are considered, depends upon the attitude of journalists of the city. For grounding in certain kinds of knowledge useful in the journalistic calling, such a school can be carried on successfully in almost any place where teachers and pupils can meet, study literature, history and economics together and write, print and publish an experimental journal. But really to train journalists of a broader and also more specialized type than that of the past a professional school must be related in some vital way with practise of the art.

Comparison of census statistics as to American women's occupations shows a marked gain from 1870 to 1910 in the number of women who were disposed to describe themselves as journalists. That women are fitted for certain kinds of departmental administrative

work, for pictorial writing, and bright, audacious interviewing, and for soliciting of advertising that caters to women is beyond question, having especially in mind the daily and weekly press. In the field of the monthly magazine woman also fills many a niche as a conscientious and critical sub-editor and as a special investigator. But that woman fills as important a place as a special correspondent in foreign capitals or at Washington as she did a generation ago, or that she holds ultimate administrative authority and editorial control even in journals devoted to women's interests as much as she once did, is an open question. Candid and friendly European commentators on American journalism who have toured the States are least complimentary in their judgments on the "woman reporter," as that type has evolved since so many journals took on a tinge of sensationalism. A favorable vote on white women's suffrage for Alaska in the House of Representatives is a sign of the times, but easily exaggerated. There are relatively few objects of enfranchisement in the territory.

GOVERNOR Foss has a chance to serve the cause of law by vetoing the legislative authority given the city of Boston to ignore its own wise rules respecting the height of downtown business buildings. With the finance commission, the common council, the architects of the city and substantial business men arrayed against the plan of elevating the new city hall annex, the bill nevertheless has passed the Legislature through the influence of politicians in both parties whose alliance for such ends is in fine working order this session, witness also the gerrymander of congressional districts now under way. We already have commented on the undesirability of exemption of the city from a law which binds its citizens. Such exemption tends to have a demoralizing effect, ethically considered. Practical reasons also make any such exception unnecessary. The new annex building is not likely to be permanently used for city purposes. Before long the city will face the duty of providing in one building, on a new site, a municipal capitol worthy of a city like what Boston is planning to be.

It is something of a compliment to the United States forest service that Overton Price, who was one of Gifford Pinchot's able lieutenants, and who is now vice-president of the National Conservation Association, has been invited to act as consulting forester to the government of British Columbia, and will be an assistant to the Hon. W. R. Ross, the minister of lands, in planning a systematic campaign for the protection of the magnificent forests of the province. Mr. Price will begin his work early next month, and his first step will be the mobilization of the fire fighting force of the country. The province is divided into 105 fire districts, and in each of these great preventive works are to be undertaken at once. There will be the stringing of miles upon miles of field telephone wires, the construction of roads, the building of lookout stations and the laying out of emergency trails on a larger scale than ever attempted in the past.

THE COOK COUNTY Democracy Marching Club of Chicago, 250 strong, will attend the Baltimore convention in regulation high hat and frock coat. This club has traveled almost as much as the Ancients of Boston, and invariably it looks just as uncomfortable on the road.

A ST. LOUIS editor boldly announces that he reads all the spring poems sent in to him, and as boldly declares that seven out of every ten are worth while. Apparently he is not bold enough, however, to name the three out of every ten that are not worth while.

WOMEN are to be admitted to the school of journalism after all; it was rather a ridiculous notion that they could by any possibility be excluded.

IT MIGHT do no harm if the Congressional Record should exchange regularly and cheerfully with the college papers.

Vacation Wastes

THAT many pupils and teachers in schools, colleges and universities need the long annual summer vacation is beyond dispute. That all of them know how to use it to the best advantage is another and more divisive issue. Disputants are not lacking who would affirm that comparatively few Americans know how to loaf or rest when they have a chance. Be this as it may, it is interesting to note to the rising demand for an "all-the-year-school" on the part of educators and parents who question the wisdom of the ordinary American arrangement of school-time, especially the prolonged vacation period from mid-June to mid-September. For rural youth conditions have not altered materially since the custom became fixed; but with urban and suburban dwellers disposition of the child when school is closed for a major part of the day is not the simple problem that it was formerly, even where public sentiment has caused recreation to become a supervised community function. To meet the situation partially for children of the well-to-do, the summer camp has been evolved, admirable in many respects and vastly better for the child or adolescent than hotel or boarding house, but also separative in its effects on family life.

SCHOOL men of late have been driven by the demand for conservation of the wealth of nature to question the net results of the summer vacation upon conservation of humanity's highest interests. Experiments with vacation schools have been many, and usually with good results if judgment has been shown in choice of methods and subjects of study and division of time between play and toil. Nor is there any difficulty in getting either teachers or pupils where it is made profitable either in terms of pecuniary reward or human interest.

Consideration of the problems involved in this readjustment of school time and university terms is likely to lead to changes affecting methods employed almost universally now, but like all other things today, open to question. Thus, the head of the schools of Dubuque, Ia., Mr. Horchem, whose success in dealing with this problem has made him known nationally, argues for a normal, constant program of school activity in which much of the work now done indoors shall be done without, in gardens and on farms attached to schools located always in the suburbs, and to and from which the children shall be transported. To an all-the-year school plan such a method could be adjusted easily where it might be difficult under ordinary conditions.

THEY are getting \$22 a ton for alfalfa in Kansas, and raising alfalfa in Kansas is just play.

THE important as well as the interesting thing about the formation of a \$1,000,000 selling corporation for the new Edison storage battery is the announcement made by the company engaged in the manufacture of the batteries to the effect that the demand for them is increasing so rapidly as to make the organization of the auxiliary company necessary. The modern method of commercial exploitation is exemplified nicely here. The Edison Beach Car Manufacturing Company controls the exclusive right to equip railroad cars with the Edison battery. But in these days manufacturing is a trade in itself, and it seems to be necessary that the selling of a manufactured article on a large scale shall be placed in the hands of a concern especially organized for this purpose. It is the usual custom, however, to have both branches under one control. So it is in the present instance. The Railway Storage Battery Car Company is the \$1,000,000 corporation that will be the selling agent for the output of the Edison Beach Car Manufacturing Company.

Very little publicity has thus far been given to the increasing use of the new Edison battery, yet the facts help to substantiate the statement that the demand for it is greater than the manufacturing concern, with its present facilities, can supply. Cars equipped with the battery are now in use on a branch of the Pennsylvania railroad between Mifflinburg and Montandon in the Susquehanna valley; on the New Castle & Delaware City line, the Washington & Sea Springs line at Billings, Mont., and on lines in North and South Carolina. If it is true, as claimed, and there is no reason to doubt it, that cars so equipped are proving to be economical and entirely satisfactory, is it not within reason to say that the development of this system may lead to a revolution in transportation?

Imagine, for example, what a saving and convenience the storage battery car would mean to the trunk railway system operating numerous suburban and small branch lines. Even assuming that heavy freight trains must continue to be moved by steam—an unwarranted assumption, all things considered—the employment of steam may be dispensed with for the carriage of light freight and the accommodation of local passenger traffic. The cars would always be in readiness, and no such rigid schedules as now dominate train movement would be necessary. The smoke nuisance would be close to the vanishing point.

In urban and interurban transportation the change would manifest itself pronouncedly in the disappearance of the trolley pole and the overhead wires. Construction would be less costly and electric lines would multiply. The central power house would probably remain, but it would not need to be so central, and the possibility of its removal to the outlying district would make for cleanliness. Whether a storage battery system could be substituted for the trolley and third rail on trunk lines is a point upon which nobody is at present qualified to speak with authority; the best that can be done in this respect is to draw conclusions based upon the general development of electric propulsion, and these, to say the least, must be encouraging.

VANCOUVER, B. C., grown from an inconsequential to an important community in recent years, discovers, as have many other communities before her, that in her younger and less thoughtful and less confident days she parted with some valuable rights and privileges. She is now ambitious to become one of the leading ports of the Pacific coast, and this ambition is justified by her natural position, her harbor and the energy and enterprise of her citizens, but her ambition is balked, temporarily, at least, by the fact that practically her entire foreshore is in the hands of private owners. Moreover, her growth has been such as to raise the value of this property to enormous figures, figures so high as to place it beyond the purchasing power of a public harbor commission. Thoughtlessly, ignorantly, Vancouver in her earlier days allowed her waterfront to slip away from her; to obtain even the use of it now for public purposes involves resorting to an extraordinary expedient.

Vancouver is willing to confess that she is not financially equal to the task of purchasing all this property, so as to create a free harbor, under condemnation proceedings. What is proposed, therefore, is that the interests of all parties owning waterfront property, or holding waterfront franchises, public, semi-public, quasi-public or private, shall be pooled for the common welfare. In other words, it is proposed to do a very unique thing, to form a port trust. This trust shall have conveyed to it, under conditions calculated to preserve and protect the rights of each individual party to it, all of the harbor frontage necessary to the carrying out of Vancouver's plan for a greater port. The important property owners are to have direct representation on the harbor board, as in London, Liverpool and Bristol. These will be allotted, if the scheme be carried out, bonds on the pro rata principle. They will be joint proprietors of the harbor and will share joyfully in the net earnings from harbor tolls.

Of course, it would be far better for Vancouver if she should have no harbor tolls, or tolls that would be merely nominal; but Vancouver must content herself for the present with doing the best she can. On next Wednesday she will hold a convention, to be composed of representatives of all her commercial bodies for the purpose of consummating the present plan of organization. The first thing to be done is to harmonize all of the interests concerned; time will be required to enable the municipality to come entirely into her own. She is situated in some respects exactly as are a few Atlantic seaports on the American side, but it should be said to her credit that thus far, no matter how selfish the private interests she is contending with may be, they are not conflicting with her general plans. They may be severally and generally for themselves, but they are also for Vancouver.

SINCE American money invested in Mexico, it is estimated, aggregates \$7,000,000,000, the interest felt in the United States in the condition of affairs in that country may be not altogether unjustifiable or impudent.

THE fact that amid the seemingly wild rush for office in the United States candidates for the vice-presidency maintain a consistent and dignified reserve was bound to be noticed by somebody.

INVENTIVE genius will never score its supreme triumph until it devises a strap that will lift the man who plants himself in the street-car doorway half way up the aisle.

Applying the Edison Storage Battery

Vancouver Wants a Port Trust